

N. A. A. C. P. - 1925.

**A SOCIALIST ON SOCIAL EQUALITY** for that is the only way in which the Constitution can be made sacred. And I am willing to accept the consequences of that social equality whatever they may be." It remains for the whites of the South to study this subject of social equality with sober reflection. Let them see how far they have gone in the practice of social equality in one direction, while rejecting the theory in most public directions. Let them find a frank and honest definition for the term, what followed merely covered those rights that will still their fears and enable them to deal fairly with their neighbor regardless of his color.

to cause a shudder to run through the white South and render him unpopular as a candidate for any office in that section.

And yet there is no valid reason why the white South should shiver at the suggestion of social equality, except that it chooses to use that term as covering any demand for equality of rights and opportunity for the Negro race. When Mr. Russell used the term social equality, he coupled it with the rights granted under the Constitution. These include the right to vote and hold office, to share equally the school funds, to travel in comfort and security for the same fare on railroads, and to share any and all public accommodations on the same terms as others. The thinking men of the white South understand this meaning of the term, but the demagogues and politicians prefer to construe it otherwise, as involving such private relations as the social mingling of the races in marriage and in other relations. This is the bugaboo upon which the fiction of Anglo-Saxon race purity and white supremacy is based. And no one has done more to remove the private social barriers between the races than these same white men of the South.

Mr. Russell some years ago made a gallant race for the governorship of New York State on the Socialist ticket. He is therefore not daunted by ordinary obstacles nor averse to engaging in a fight against heavy odds. He therefore made his declaration more emphatic by saying, "I want full and absolute equality for the American Negro."

## RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY NATIONAL ASSOCIATION IN CONFERENCE AT DENVER

New York, July 13.—The N. A. A. C. P. today made public the resolutions adopted at the Sixteenth Annual Conference in Denver, Colorado.

The resolutions in part were as follows:

### Aims of the Association

We have before us today five major aims: 1. The complete abolition of lynching and mob law; 2. Political freedom; 3. Industrial democracy; 4. Better education; 5. The absolute ending of segregation of all sorts based on race and color.

Let no one think that lynching is stopped in America as long as one victim every month is publicly murdered and even burned by mobs.

There is no political salvation for the Negro as long as he is owned body and soul by the Republican Party or by any other party. A free, intelligent ballot is our one political salvation—and no place, honor, or salary is worth its loss.

We stretch again hands of fellowship and sympathy to all the working people of this land and the world. We would unite with them as equals and as fellows, striving through organization to make modern industry democratic rather than autocratic to end monopoly and privilege in credit and capital and to make social welfare rather than individual wealth the end of all industry.

We are deeply alarmed at the lack of common schools for our children and we see widespread effort to deny us high school training and to keep our talented youth out of colleges and professional schools.

We believe in humanity; we believe in the social and civic equality of all men; we will fight to the bitter end

very effort to separate, segregate and publicly humiliate human beings of any kind, because of race or color. We are fighting residential segregation in the last ditch before the Supreme Court of the United States. We are attacking disfranchisement in the South by bringing the white primary before the bar of national justice.

### The Bullard Slander

Resolved, That we note with disgust and resentment the attempt of General Robert Lee Bullard of Alabama and the United States Army to defame and discredit the men of the Ninety-Second Division (colored) of the American Expeditionary Forces in France. A cloud of witnesses has arisen to overwhelm with denials this assault on brave men and faithful soldiers; it is not necessary for us to add a refutation so complete and signal. But we protest against General Bullard's action as a hostile gesture, most improper in any army officer, from the element in the South that is still unenlightened and still cave dwelling, and as a gross insult to the people that pay General Bullard his wages and whose servant he is.

### Haiti

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People assembled in its Sixteenth Annual Conference, respectfully reminds the President of the United States and its Secretary of State that the independent and sovereign republic of Haiti is still occupied, in defiance of international law by American troops. We beg leave to represent that all of the purposes alleged as excuses for this illegal occupation have been achieved. Under the military power of the United States the constitution of Haiti has

been destroyed and a new one substituted. The American capital that sought advantages denied under the old constitution has made its desired investments under the new. American sugar corporations are now prosperously installed in the subjugated country. We submit that in these conditions the time has come for us to fulfill our belated obligations to this oppressed country. We therefore request that American troops be withdrawn from Haiti at once and the country restored to such of its people as still survive.

ETROIT MICH. EVE. NEWS  
JUNE 25, 1925

### THE PROGRESS OF THE NEGRO.

The fifteenth annual report of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People is an interesting document. It presents facts about the Negro population of America which, grouped together, are impressive. Side by side with the evidences of discrimination against the Negro, an old, old heritage, are the proofs that this discrimination is decreasing rapidly; that recognition of his rights, and willingness to accord this recognition, are increasing.

For example, lynchings, which numbered 65 in 1920, have gradually fallen to 28 in 1923 and to only 16 last year. The Association believes this reduction is due to the threat of the passage of an anti-lynching bill by Congress, and to the publicity given this bill. We are skeptical of this explanation. We believe that better treatment of the colored race throughout the South is due very largely to the northward movement of the Negro, which has caused a scarcity of labor in some southern States, raised wages in many southern communities, and given southern whites a sudden realization of the value of obedient, easily-directed colored labor.

An interesting feature of the report is the revelation of a joker in the Sterling-Reed Education Bill, which would have distributed \$100,000,000 among the States for educational purposes under conditions which would not have prevented discrimination against the Negro. The very ones most in need of education, and least provided for in many parts of the country, would have obtained practically nothing by the passage of this bill. Amendments to the bill have been drafted to guard against discrimination. It

# EXPECT SOCIAL EQUALITY FOR NEGRO-RUSSELL

N. A. A. C. P. Founder Tells  
Convention He Will Accept Consequences

125 DELEGATES AT  
DENVER MEETING

Spingarn Glad James Johnson Selected For Spingarn Medal Award

Denver, Col.—With 125 delegates from 28 states in attendance and an audience of 1200 crowding the Zion Baptist Church, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People opened its Annual Conference here.

There was an address of welcome from Mayor Benjamin F. Stepleton, letter of greeting from President Coolidge, Senator Lawrence C. Phipps of Colorado, Moorfield Storey, president of the N. A. A. C. P., J. E. Spingarn, Mary White Ovington and many other organizations and individuals.

Charles Edward Russell, noted author and publicist, one of the founders of the N. A. A. C. P., delivered the keynote address and, amid thunderous applause, demanded for the American Negro full and absolute social equality, whatever the consequences might be.

### Social Equality

Mr. Russell hailed the advent of the new Negro who had grown up under the protection and encouragement of the N. A. A. C. P., a colored man entirely different from any traditional figure, who refused to cringe, but who would insist upon having all his rights and who would be satisfied with nothing less. Mr. Russell pointed out that the

denial of "social equality" was merely a means of denying to the Negro what was rightfully his.

"I want full and absolutely social equality for the American Negro for that is the only way in which the Constitution can be made sacred. And I am willing to accept the consequences of that social equality whatever they may be."

"We will leave to the 'superior' white man his guns and battleships, his poison gas and airplanes. Our weapons are not those of the body. They are not carnal weapons. Our weapons are those of spirit, and with them by the living God we cannot fail."

#### Colonel Spingarn

"It is most appropriate that a committee independent of the Association should have selected our secretary for a signal honor this year. The honor belongs to him personally; but it also in a measure, belongs to all his co-workers who have labored so faithfully and so well. The medal which he is to receive was founded a dozen years ago, not so much to reward achievement as to let white Americans know that such achievement existed. It was founded in the belief that the Negro has something to give, as well as to receive from America. No one justifies that belief more than James Weldon Johnson; and I almost feel as if the Association should award me a gold medal too for having originally induced him to become a member of the Association's staff."

The following message from Moorfield Storey, Esq., President of the Association for the Advancement of Colored People and Ex-President of the American Bar Association was read:

"Contrast this vast assemblage of delegates from all parts of the country and the speakers who have come to address it with the few men who attended the birth of this Association and the obscurity in which its work was begun."

"The reason for our growth is not far to seek. We are right. We are seeking no favors, no privileges. We ask only the rights which the Constitution and laws of the United States accord to every American citizen, and we cannot fail. Fix in your memories the immortal words of Shakespeare:

"Thrice is he armed who hath his quarrel just  
And he but naked though locked up  
In steel  
Whose conscience with injustice is corrupted."

"We cry for justice in the courts, at the polls, and wherever it is now denied. We ask only for a 'square deal,' a fair chance with our fellow-citizens. It is not possible that such a demand can long be refused."

"No party convention in purity of purpose and in highness of sin can compare with this body. No manufacturers are here demanding a tariff which will enable them to tax their neighbors. No Ku Klux Klan is working for its criminal purposes. No office seeking gang is fighting for spoils. Here is nothing but 'good and fair.' Have faith! Give us the slings of war and your cordial and united support, and the supporters of injustice and tyranny cannot stand against the cause of truth which is ours."

Neval Thomas

Segregation of races was assailed as an attack upon the United States Constitution by Prof. Neval Thomas of Washington, D. C.

"Segregation, born of prejudice and hatred, has made," he said, "such inroads upon our social system that it menaces the Negroes contractual and property rights."

A great improvement in newspaper treatment of race relations has taken place in the past fifteen years, Herbert J. Seligmann, New York, said:

"Throughout the country, in newspapers and magazines, subjects that were once taboo now receive full discussion. Where editors once condoned lynching, no voice now is raised in extenuation of this crime," he said.

## Nat'l Ass'n Prosecutes Murderer of Col'd Man

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 10.—The Franklin, Ky., branch of the N. A. A. C. P., reports that it has employed A. J. Oliver, ex-State Senator, and Allen County Attorney, to assist in the prosecution of Lawrence McGuire, a white man charged with the murder of Lee Savage, a colored employee of McGuire's mother.

It is charged that McGuire entered Savage's room while the latter was asleep, struck him with a hammer and cut his throat with a razor, afterwards claiming he was temporarily insane at the time the crime was committed. Savage was known as a quiet, inoffensive and industrious man.

McGuire was tried and given a 15-year jail sentence in the March term of the Simpson Circuit Court. He was granted new trial and thereupon the Franklin N. A. A. C. P., employed council to assist in the prosecution.

### N. A. A. C. P.

## Publishes Summary Of Financial Report For 1924.

## Spent \$63,569.82 On Work During Year.

New York, April 2.—The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, 69 Fifth Avenue, New York, today made public a summary of its annual financial report for the year 1924, showing that \$63,569.82 had been spent on its work.

A fuller summary is to appear in the May "Crisis" and the complete auditor's report is published in the N. A. A. C. P. Fifteenth Annual Report which is now on the press.

The Summary of the N. A. A. C. P.

finances for 1924 is as follows:

Balance in all funds January 1, 1924 .....	\$ 6,717.41
Receipts of all funds year 1924 .....	66,869.64
Total .....	\$73,587.05
Disbursements of all funds year 1924 .....	63,569.82
Balance in all funds December 31, 1924 .....	10,017.23
<b>\$226—TWENTY-ONE</b>	
dividuals. It does not include the	
<b>General Fund Income.</b>	
Contributions .....	\$13,143.04
Members at large .....	3,379.33
Branch memberships and contributions .....	41,265.51
Literature and emblem sales .....	313.68
Total .....	\$58,101.56
<b>Disbursements From General Fund.</b>	
Administrative, field, publicity and clerical salaries; rent, postage, printing, traveling expenses, light, telephone and telegraph, etc. ....	\$48,352.12
NET GAIN for year .....	9,749.44
Total .....	\$58,101.56

### Special Funds.

Balances in Anti-Lynching, Legal Defense, Arkansas Defense, Maclean Memorial, and Building Funds, Jan. 1, 1924.....	6,348.61
Contributions during 1924 to above named funds and Amy E. Spingarn Prize Fund .....	3,128.79
Disbursements all special funds during year 1924 .....	2,635.68
Balance in all special funds Dec. 31, 1924.....	6,841.72

## DETROIT N. A. A. C. P. WINS THREE CASES FOR COLORED PEOPLE

Detroit, Mich., June 11.—Three legal victories for colored people of Detroit are the accomplishments of the local branch of the National As-

sociation for the Advancement of Colored People, two of the cases involving criminal, one of them civil action. The victories are as follows: 1. Mrs. Flita Mathis and family were notified by certain white people to vacate their home and upon their refusing to do so, the whites stoned the house breaking three windows and a door. The damage was repaired. When another attack was made, stones being thrown thru the windows, Mrs. Mathis fired a revolver in the direction of the attacking, were students in good standing, tack, the bullets lodging in the window casing of a neighboring police man. The policeman's wife swore out a warrant against Mrs. Mathis charging that Mrs. Mathis had fired at her. Judge Harry B. Keiden dismissed the complaint and quashed the warrant. Case won by attorneys Cicle L. Rowlette and W. Hayes McKinney.

2. Lee Sullivan employed by a local construction company, when told to stay at work until midnight, by the "straw boss," said he would quit at 5:30, the usual time. The boss, a white man from Tennessee told his superior, also from Tennessee, who seized a shovel and advanced upon Sullivan, using vile language. Sullivan seized two bricks and ordered his employer to stop. The man then got a 45 caliber revolver from the office, order Sullivan to accompany him ther, made him sit on the floor and said he would kill him as an object lesson for the rest of the "Niggers" in the gang.

Sullivan seized the revolver and on being assaulted by his employers, fired wounding them. They escaped through window.

Sullivan was found not guilty by a jury of assault with intent to kill. Case won by Messrs. Cicle L. Rowlette, Julia W. Perry and W. Hayes McKinney, attorneys.

3. Attempt to exclude two colored girls and a boy, senior students in Highland Park High School from the annual graduating class

outing to Washington, D. C., led to the N. A. A. C. P. investigating and taking the case before the Wayne County Circuit Court. Suit was brought against the Highland Park Board of Education, Thad J. Knapp, superintendent of schools, Harvey B. Wallace, president of the board and Wm. Prakken, principal. It was shown that the two girls, Jennie Mae Clark and Esther Eastman and the boy, Roy Thurman, had helped collect funds for the outing, were students in good standing, and were to be excluded solely because of their color, despite the fact that the N. A. A. C. P. had to provide lodgings for the colored students on the trip.

Judge Adolph F. Marshner, presiding Circuit Judge, issued an order upon the defendants to show cause why they should not be permanently enjoined from discriminating against the petitioners and any other person on account of race, color or religion.

The colored girls and the boy are to accompany their class and will go on all sight-seeing tours, returning with the class from Washington. Case won by attorneys W. Hayes McKinney and Francis M. Dent.

Pass your Louisville Newks to someone who does not take it and tell him or her to subscribe for it. Costs \$2.00 a yer—worth far more.

# Demands "Full and Absolute Social Equality" in His Opening Speech

Charles Edward Russell Says U. S. Constitution Should "Mean Something or Nothing"

DENVER, Colo., June 29.—With 125 delegates from 28 states in attendance and an audience of 1,200 crowding the Zion Baptist Church, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People opened its Sixteenth Annual Conference with an address of welcome from Mayor Benjamin F. Stapleton, letters of greeting from President Coolidge, Senator Lawrence C. Phipps of Colorado, Moorfield Storey, president of the N. A. A. C. P., J. E. Spangarn, Mary White Ovington, and many other organizations and individuals. Charles Edward Russell, noted author and publicist, one of the founders of the N. A. A. C. P., delivered the keynote address and, amid thunderous applause, demanded for the American Negro full and absolute social equality whatever the consequences might be.

Mr. Russell hailed the advents of his poison gas and airplanes. Our weapons are not those of the body. They are not carnal weapons. Our weapons are those of spirit, and with them, by the living God, we cannot fail." George W. Gross, president of the Denver branch of the N. A. A. C. P., delivered the welcome in behalf of that branch.

NEVAL THOMAS' ADDRESS. "Segregation, born of prejudice and hatred, has made such inroads upon our social system that it menaces the Negro's contractual and property rights," declared Prof. Neval H. Thomas, of the Dunbar High School, Washington, D. C., and a member of the board of directors of the association, in an address before the association Thursday.

"Segregation wars upon the letter and spirit of the United States Constitution and the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments," he continued. "A distinguished American educator has well said that it is a spurious patriotism which reveres the Constitution only in spots. The lawless violation of the three amendments has engendered the consequences of that social equality whatever they may be."

Herbert J. Seligman, director of the association and author of "The Negro Faces of America," also spoke before the meeting, with "The Press" as his subject.

Mr. Russell also urged upon colored people that they unite in their own cause. "If I agree with America, I will walk hand in hand with him to subject."

He declared. He predicted eventual victory for the N. A. A. C. P., saying:

"We will leave to the 'superior' white man his guns and battle-

## "IF YOU ARE A MEMBER OF THE KU KLUX DON'T JOIN THE N. A. A. C. P."

The local branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People will begin a drive soon for 5,000 members. The drive begins May 4 and continues through May 16. One of the slogans chosen is the above heading, and it is a good one. The N. A. A. C. P. stands just opposite to the K. K. K. It is the greatest foe of that organization. There are 60,000 Negroes in Louisville, and The News thinks 5,000 is too small a number to be enlisted in such an organization as the N. A. A. C. P. Every Negro in Louisville should be a member!

Elsewhere in this issue The News publishes the report of the home office of the N. A. A. C. P. how much money was received, how disbursed, etc. Read it and think whether any intelligent, self-respecting Negro can afford not to be a member.

Aside from the activities of the National Office, every person who reads at all knows the invaluable services this organization has rendered the Race here in Louisville.

And the membership is only \$1.00 a year. If you are not a member of the Ku Klux join the N. A. A. C. P. Or if you are a member of the Ku Klux DON'T join the N. A. A. C. P.—whichever you like.

## DES MOINES BRANCH OF N. A. A. C. P.

### KILLS "JIM CROW" MARRIAGE BILL

DES MOINES, Iowa, April 20.—The Des Moines Branch of the N. A. A. C. P., largely through the courtesy of State Senators J. L. Brookhart of Washington County, and Frank Shane of Wapello County, on March 26 secured a hearing upon the Jim-Crow marriage bill, officially known as House File No. 92 by Representative Long of Jefferson County, which had already passed the House of Representatives and had been placed on the Senate Calendar.

At this hearing as previously reported, able addresses were presented against the passage of the bill by Attorney Charles P. Howard, president; Attorney Capper, white; Mrs. J. J. Brown, Hon. Harvey Ingram, editor of the Register and Tribune-News (white), and Attorney George H. Wood-

son, who was acting chairman of the legislative committee during the absence from the city of Attorney S. Joe Brown.

So effective were these arguments that notwithstanding the fact that the Senate remained in session and transacted routine of business for more than a week after the date fixed by resolution for adjournment and did

not really adjourn until April 10, the Long Bill, which was on the Calendar and subject to call at any time, was never called up, and hence died with the adjournment of the session.

Makes Kluxer Join National Association

DANNVILLE, Ill., May 22.—(A.N.P.) Speaking in the National Guard armory here recently William Pickens, field secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, took occasion to lambast the Ku Klux Klan. The mayor of the town, a reputed Klansman, was the first one to take out an Association membership, when Pickens had finished talking.

N. A. A. C. P. ASKS POST OFFICE TO ACT AGAINST RIOT-INCITING EDITOR

(N. A. A. C. P. Press Service) NEW YORK, N. Y., May 23.—The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, 69 Fifth Avenue, New York, has asked Postmaster General Harry S. New to take action against the editor of The Argus, a white paper published at Rockaway Beach, on Long Island, for publishing an editorial directly inciting to mob violence.

The editorial, complained of the actions of certain colored men toward local white women, says: "There is only one effective remedy

for this and that is for the men of the community to take the matter into their own hands and mete out condign punishment on the spot. It is not a matter for the police or the courts. A creature who will insult a woman on the public streets puts himself outside the pale, and law, and courts were not made for him."

The N. A. A. C. P. has had a letter in response to its communication from H. J. Donnelly, Acting Solicitor of the Department, who declares the matter will have the Post Office Department's careful consideration.

## KLAN GOVERNOR DODGES MEET OF N. A. A. C. P.

Welcome Address To Denver, Col., Gathering Given By An Ex-Governor

## 1500 PERSONS MARCH IN CITY'S BIG PARADE

Judge Ben Lindsay Tells How Klan Is Attacking Children

Denver, Colorado—Through Denver's principal streets 1500 people paraded on Sunday, the day of the largest mass meeting of the N. A. A. C. P. Sixteenth Annual Conference, at which the chief addresses were delivered by Ex-Governor William E. Sweet, James Weldon Johnson and Walter White.

In the parade were colored veterans of the Spanish-American War and the World War as well as uniformed members of fraternal and other organizations, business and professional men, and decorated floats and automobiles. This is the largest parade of colored people ever held in Denver.

Klan Governor Dodges

In delivering his address of welcome, Ex-Governor Sweet, directly referring to the absence of the Klan Governor, Morley, from the meeting, declared:

1. To achieve the complete economic emancipation of the Negro. 2. Complete political emancipation of the Negro. 3. Complete social emancipation of the Negro. 4. Complete spiritual emancipation of the Negro. 5. Complete moral emancipation of the Negro. 6. Complete physical emancipation of the Negro. 7. Complete mental emancipation of the Negro. 8. Complete emotional emancipation of the Negro. 9. Complete intellectual emancipation of the Negro. 10. Complete artistic emancipation of the Negro. 11. Complete scientific emancipation of the Negro. 12. Complete religious emancipation of the Negro. 13. Complete philosophical emancipation of the Negro. 14. Complete historical emancipation of the Negro. 15. Complete geographical emancipation of the Negro. 16. Complete political emancipation of the Negro. 17. Complete social emancipation of the Negro. 18. Complete spiritual emancipation of the Negro. 19. Complete moral emancipation of the Negro. 20. 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tion. "We can use our ballots as a lever not only for ourselves but for our brothers in the South."

3. Social emancipation. "We must continue to fight against the theory and the practice that a dark face, though covering honesty, thrift, intelligence and good citizenship, can be used as an excuse for insult, contumely and discrimination. We must fight the theory that the Negro is willing to take the position of a pariah, an outcast."

Mr. Johnson denounced anti-intermarriage laws as the "Magna Charta of bastardy."

#### Medal Presented

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois presented the Spingarn medal to James W. Johnson, 1925 winner. Walter White, assistant secretary of the N. A. A. C. P., presided.

#### Klan Assaults Children

Judge Ben B. Lindsey, of the Denver Juvenile and Family Court, speaking at the Monday night meeting, asserted that complaints had been filed in his court by parents and teachers whose children had been assaulted because they were Catholics or Jews.

**MIXED PUBLIC SCHOOLS** — William Pickens in an appeal for mixed public schools said:

"Of all the contributions which the struggle of the Negro has so far made to his country, he is now in a hard fight to make one of the greatest; namely, to keep the public school a common school—open to all people, regardless of race or class. In the days of American reconstruction black votes in southern legislatures helped to make the public school universal, and in the days of the twentieth century black mothers and fathers, by many sacrifices, and sometimes by litigation in the courts, are fighting to make the public school democratic."

## EPOCH MAKING ANNUAL MEET OF N. A. A. C. P.

**300 Delegates Attend. Pass Important Resolutions. Will Hold The 1926 Convention In Chicago.**

DENVER, Colo., June 8.—The Sixteenth Annual Session of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, which closed in this city last week, eclipsed any meeting that the organization has ever held, according to all reports. Leading national characters of both races aided in making it a triumphant success. Three hundred delegates from twenty-eight different states registered for the meeting whose public sessions, it is estimated, 5000 persons attended.

#### Sessions Filled With Action

The program for each day's session of the six-day meeting was crowded with activities, which were interspersed with messages by

outstanding men and women of the birthdays of leaders in the abolition day, business and entertainment movement.

The chief events of the six days were as follows: On Wednesday, June 24, the opening session was held at the Zion Baptist Church at East 24th and Ogden Sts. Speakers on the occasion were: Mayor Stapleton, who delivered the welcome address and

The annual Madame Walker medal started the meeting off in a fitting spirit by basing the keynote of his speech on the words "It will be a good thing for America when public officials can no longer give favors to the one person that they would not give to any other." George W. Gross, president of the Denver Branch; and James Weldon Johnson, who declared, "What we are striving for is right, if we succeed it will be a failure of the democracy of America." Messages of good will were read from President Coolidge, Moorfield Storey, Robt. Bagnall, Senator Lawrence C. Phipps, J. E. Spingarn, Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune and Baxter Whitley.

It was voted to hold the 1926 convention of the N. A. A. C. P. in Chicago.

#### Highly Entertained

The N. A. A. C. P. parade on Sunday afternoon was pronounced a great success. Several tours were made by the delegates to the beautiful spots around Denver. The Tolerance Club of Denver, white, did much to entertain the delegates.

#### Many Noted Participants

At the following session of the meeting the persons who took prominent parts were: Charles Edward Russell, author and one of the founders of the N. A. A. C. P.; Rev. A. Wayman Ward, Denver; Mrs. Florence Kelley, secretary of the National Consumers' League, New York; Scipio A. Jones, Little Rock, Ark.; Congressman L. C. Dyer of St. Louis, author of the Dyer anti-lynching bill; Governor William E. Sweet; Walter White, author; Dean William Pickens; Judge Ben Lindsey; Dr. W. E. B. DuBois; Martha E. Brown of Baltimore; Maggie Danley of Portland; Helen Taylor of Denver; Mrs. Russell W. Jelliffe of Cleveland and Jas. A. Curry of Jersey City.

#### Pass Resolutions

In the business sessions, important resolutions were adopted. One of these directed to the attention of President Coolidge and the secretary of state charged that "the independent and sovereign republic of Haiti is still occupied, in defiance of international law, by American troops, and asked that the troops be withdrawn and the country restored to its people." The resolution charged that "under the military power of the United States the constitution of Haiti has been destroyed and a new one substituted that American capital seeking advantages which were denied under the old constitution have made their desired investments and that American corporations are now prosperously installed in the subjugated country."

A second resolution noted "with disgust and resentment, the attempt of Gen. Robert Lee Bullard of Alabama to defame and discredit the men of the 92nd Division (colored) of the American Expeditionary forces in France."

A third of the resolutions called on the association to commemorate the

## National Association Opens National Campaign Here at Mass Meeting — Ogden Mills, Johnson, Pickens, Miss Ovington and Others Speakers.

Representative Ogden L. Mills was the principal speaker at the annual mass meeting of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, held at the Renaissance Casino Sunday afternoon.

He declared that lynching ought to be the immediate concern of everyone interested in good citizenship, and the fact that this form of murder still exists in the United States was of more significance to him than the fact that lynchings had decreased until there had been only sixteen last year.

Jersey made in 1921, he said: "There ought to have been none at all," he insisted. "When it is charged that 'the independent and sovereign republic of Haiti is still occupied, in defiance of international law, by American troops, and asked that the troops be withdrawn and the country restored to its people.' The resolution charged that 'under the military power of the United States the constitution of Haiti has been destroyed and a new one substituted that American capital seeking advantages which were denied under the old constitution have made their desired investments and that American corporations are now prosperously installed in the subjugated country.'"

A second resolution noted "with disgust and resentment, the attempt of Gen. Robert Lee Bullard of Alabama to defame and discredit the men of the 92nd Division (colored) of the American Expeditionary forces in France."

A third of the resolutions called on the association to commemorate the

residential segregation in Louisville, Ky., the securing the release of those sentenced to death or long terms for alleged complicity in the Elaine, Ark., riots; procuring the freedom or commutation of sentence of those accused of participating in the Houston riot; and the summary discharge of one Dr. McAllister, head of a veterans' hospital in North Carolina for his ill-treatment of colored veterans.

"The year 1924," he said, "has been the most successful in the history of the association. By the victory in the Louisville case we have established a precedent that has fixed the status of Negroes everywhere. No longer can they be forced into a ghetto."

The association, he said, is still keeping up a strong fight against lynching. "The anti-lynching bill still remains House Bill No. 1. The decrease in lynching is due primarily to the fight waged by the Association and the publicity given it."

Speaking of the Houston martyrs he said, "When you realize that these men were under sentence of death you'll appreciate the full import of the work that has been done."

"The association had 476 appeals for legal aid and help last year, but we could not attend to all of them for lack of funds. This year we open with an important fight against a residential segregation law which was recently passed in New Orleans. The people there evidently haven't heard of the Louisville case. Segregation has taken a new turn in which property owners are writing their own jim crow laws, as in the District of Columbia. We have to combat that too, and are doing so with the able help of Atty. James M. Cobb."

Stressing the need of further support of the association he said: "What was done last year was done by an organization and not by a few individuals here and there. It could not have been accomplished except by organization. It has moreover taken time, devotion, and the thorough knowledge of the situation."

Miss Mary White Ovington, who was introduced by Robert W. Bagnall as the real founder of the association, acted as chairman. "I hope," said Miss Ovington, "that the colored people will put aside all shyness this year and stand up for their citizenship rights."

Other speakers were: William Pickens, Rev. A. C. Garner and Rev. Wm. P. Hayes, who offered the benediction. Spirituals were sung by Mrs. Charlotte Wallace Murray.

The annual meeting of the association was held at the offices of the association, 69 Fifth Ave., Monday afternoon.

#### Report of Secretary.

James Weldon Johnson, secretary, briefly outlined some of the principal achievements of the association for the past year, chief among which were the defeat of

N.A.A.C.P. - 1925.

## THE SPINGARN MEDAL

A number of newspaper editors seem inclined to criticize the N. A. A. C. P. for awarding the Spingarn Medal to Mr. James Weldon Johnson. We disagree with them. Mr. Johnson well deserves the Spingarn medal.

The trouble with these editorial gentlemen is that they take the Spingarn Medal too seriously. They do not seem to realize that Negro achievement is such a complex thing that the N. A. A. C. C. P. Committee, unless endowed with omniscience, could possibly pick out the Negro making the most notable achievement. Nor does the Committee pretend to do so except in a perfunctory way.

We have always regarded the Spingarn Medal as a fine piece of publicity for the N. A. A. C. P. It costs about \$200 per year, and yields several thousand dollars publicity. And since it is a publicity scheme what is more natural than to award it to the best agents and officers of the association. As we recall nearly every other year an officer of the N. A. A. C. P. gets the medal, which is to say, if you would be great get in the official circle. Up to the present no Negro organization, church, fraternity, college or business has been deemed worthy of the Spingarn Medal, through here is where the hardest battle for Negro manhood is being waged. Nor has any Negro who is giving his life in the far South been deemed worth while so far as the Spingarn Medal is concerned. Lucy Laney in Georgia, Mary Bethune, in Florida, and others in the far South build great institutions but the Spingarn Medal goes to a Northern woman of the N.A.A.C.P. type—she boosted the N. A. A. C. P., and that was a great achievement. William D. Chappelle fought in South Carolina at short range with Cole Blease, built an institution of learning on the spot where he once cared

## South Carolina Flogging Cause of New N. A. A. C. P.

New York, Aug. 10.—Application for the formation of a new branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has come from Hardeeville, South Carolina, as the consequence of the flogging of a colored man by a crowd of whites in that section.

The colored man, Joe Jackson, was taken from Hampton County and brought to Hardeeville, where he was lodged in the jail by the town marshalls, without the authority of the county from which the colored man was taken, according to the report sent to the N. A. A. C. P. The colored man was placed in jail on Saturday night and on Sunday he was taken out and severely beaten by a mob. "no one knowing the cause of his arrest."

The letter reporting this occurrence concludes: "We as a race would like to be connected with this Association (the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People) in order that brutal treatment to colored people might be stopped."

The necessary literature was sent to Hardeeville and reports from there state that the organization of a Branch of the N. A. A. C. P. is under way.

## Post Office Asked To Act Against Riot Inciting Editor

NEW YORK, May 21.—The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, 69 Fifth Ave., New York, has asked Postmaster General Harry S. New, to take action against the editor of the Argus, a white paper, published at Rockaway Beach, on Long Island, for publishing an editorial directly inciting to mob violence.

The editorial, complained of the actions of certain colored men toward local white women, says: "There is only one effective remedy for this and that is for this and that is for the men of the community to take the matter into their own hands and mete out condign punishment of the spot. It is not a matter for the police or courts. A creature who will insult a woman on the public streets puts himself outside the pale, and laws and courts were not made for him."

# SAYS RACES SHOULD BE FRIENDLY

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Oct. 22.—One of the largest audiences that has greeted a public speaker in Charleston for a number of years greeted Stanley Durkee, president of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, at the Simpson M. B. Church Sunday afternoon, at the regular monthly meeting of the Charleston branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. Dr. Durkee was enthusiastically received, and his speech was punctuated from time to time by generous applause. This was Dr. Durkee's second appearance in Charleston in recent years, and people came from far and near to hear him. The local Howard alumni was present in a body, and at the conclusion of the brilliant effort, the Howard Alma Mater, which occasioned much applause.

The speaker was in a very happy frame of mind and his effort was nothing short of masterful, and he swayed his audience in a most unusual manner by his eloquence and his very apparent sincerity. He took New York, he asked Postmaster General Harry S. New, to take action against the editor of the Argus, a white paper, published at Rockaway Beach, on Long Island, for publishing an editorial directly inciting to mob violence.

He said that there are at least fifty outstanding Negro leaders in America, yet the Negro was leaderless because there was not a common meeting of the minds of those leaders, nor a common program or policy. He discussed many things which he considered necessary to

the full development of the Negro race. Dr. Durkee paid high tribute to the N. A. A. C. P., and said that it was the greatest existing agency for the advancement of the race.

Dr. Durkee was also greeted by a splendid audience at the West Virginia Collegiate Institute, where he delivered another very practical and helpful address to the faculty, student body and visitors, a number of the latter journeying from Charleston to the institute to hear him a second time. Later in the evening a reception was held in Dawson Hall, where Dr. Durkee received the faculty, junior and senior students and visitors.

## N.A.A.C.P. HASTENS TO HAND OUT AN ITEMIZED RECORD

New York, Dec. 21.—The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, 69 Fifth Ave., today made a full report of expenditures in the trial of Dr. and Mrs. Sweet and nine others in Detroit, showing that the total cost of the first trial was \$21,938.69, which was expended by the National Office and the Detroit Branch of the N. A. A. C. P. and a city-wide committee of Detroit citizens headed by the Rev. Joseph Gomez.

The expenditures of the National Office of the N. A. A. C. P., totaling \$11,377.74, included attorneys' fees of \$4,000 to Clarence Darrow, \$3,000 to Arthur Garfield Hays and \$1,000 to Walter M. Nelson. For traveling and living expenses of attorneys and witnesses, telegrams and long distance telephone calls, court and attorney's stenographers, and bail-bond fee, the National Office spent \$3,377.74.

The Detroit Branch of the N. A. A. C. P. raised in all \$6,137.64 and appointed a disbursing committee, consisting of its vice-president, M. L. Walker, Dr. E. A. Carter and J. W. Cooper, both members of the Executive Committee of the Branch. This committee, which established a special bank account and made all its payments in a series of 55 num-

Dr. O. H. Sweet, \$1,000; bondsman, H. Shepard. Mrs. Gladys Sweet, \$5,000; bondsman, Dr. A. Thomas. Dr. Otis Sweet, \$5,500; bondsman, Dr. Lewis. Henry Sweet, \$10,000; bondsmen, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Johnson. Henry Lattin, \$5,500; bondsman, Rev. R. L. Bradby. Morris Murray, \$5,500; bondsman, Nathan King (white). Joseph Mack, \$5,500; bondsman, Dr. Rowlette, Julian Perry and Charles Mahoney; the local colored attorneys in the case and \$450 to Walter M. Nelson. The city-wide committee reports a balance of \$300. Bail bonds for all eleven defendants who have been released from prison, were obtained by the Detroit Branch of the N. A. A. C. P. and furnished by Detroit colored citizens as follows:

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The city-wide committee under the leadership of the Rev. Joseph Gomez, raised a fund of \$10,000 to be expended in conjunction with the Detroit Branch of the N. A. A. C. P. through a joint committee appointed for this purpose. These sums so expended totaling \$2,650, include \$1,000 to Clarence Darrow, \$3,000 to Arthur Garfield Hays and \$1,000 to Walter M. Nelson. For traveling and living expenses of attorneys and witnesses, telegrams and long distance telephone calls, court and attorney's stenographers, and bail-bond fee, the National Office spent \$3,377.74.

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NEW YORK, May 21.—The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, 69 Fifth Ave., as its subject, "As It Seems To General Harry S. New, to take action on the progress of the race, and against the editor of the Argus, a quoting Lord Bryce's tribute to the white people published at Rockaway Beach, on Long Island, for publishing an editorial directly inciting to mob violence."

The editorial, complained of the action of certain colored men toward local white women, says: "There is only one effective remedy for this and that is for this and that is for the men of the community to take the matter into their own hands and mete out condign punishment of the spot. It is not a matter for the police or courts. A creature who will insult a woman on the public streets puts himself outside the pale, and laws and courts were not made for him."

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vances to meet obligations of the imprisoned defendants. The city-wide committee, under the leadership of the Rev. Joseph Gomez, raised a fund of which certain sums were expended in conjunction with the Detroit Branch of the N. A. A. C. P. through a joint committee appointed for this purpose. These sums so expended totaling \$2,650, include \$1.00 to Clarence Darrow, \$400 each to Cecil Rowlette, Julian Perry and Charles Mahoney, the local colored attorneys in the case and \$450 to Walter M. Nelson. The city-wide committee reports a balance of \$300. Bail bonds for all eleven defendants who have been released from prison, were obtained by the Detroit Branch of the N. A. A. C. P. and furnished by Detroit colored citizens as follows:

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- Dr. Otis Sweet, \$5,500; bondsman, Dr. Lewis.
- Henry Sweet, \$10,000; bondsmen, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Johnson.
- Henry Latting, \$5,500; bondsman, Rev. R. L. Bradby.
- Morris Murray, \$5,500; bondsman, Nathan King (white).
- Joseph Mack, \$5,500; bondsman, Dr.

## ASKS GARY CRUSADE TO AS-SAIL LYNCHING

NEW YORK, N. Y., Aug. 22—(A. N. P.)—The N. A. A. C. P. has telegraphed to Elbert Gary of the U. S. Steel Corporation, asking as head of the National Crime Commission, to include lynching among the crimes to be attacked by that organization. Mr. Gary said that he did not head the commission and referred them to the Federal Bureau of Investigation. He said that he was receiving similar communications from persons interested in fighting all manner of crimes. He explained that while the association is opposed to all crime, it can make no assurances except that its first onslaught will have for its objective crimes of violence.

cautions us not to build up "too much hope" on last year's record. There are already fourteen lynchings this year to twelve for the corresponding period last year." And every lynching that goes unpunished "is an encouragement to other mobs."

KANSAS CITY MO. POST  
JUNE 2 1925

### In Interest of American Negroes.

The annual meeting of the Association for the Advancement of Colored People now being held in Denver is expected to be the most important meeting devoted to race relations which has been held by the association.

The association has a membership of 100,000 throughout the country. White and Negro delegates have been accredited from twenty-two states of the Union and virtually every state in the Union was expected to be represented in the convention.

The meeting was inaugurated with a big pageant illustrating the progress made by the Negro race.

Missouri is represented by Rep. L. C. Dyer of St. Louis, author of the federal anti-lynching bill, which passed the house but was talked to death in the senate. He discussed the senate rules which permitted the filibuster to succeed.

During the convention the annual award of the Spingarn medal, given to an American Negro for the most distinguished achievement in some honorable field of endeavor, not necessarily associated with racial activities, will be made. Last year's medal went to Roland Hayes, the famous Negro tenor, now on tour in Europe. That Negroes are active in many lines of work is shown by the fact that already forty nominations for the Spingarn medal have been made.

## THE WEEK'S EDITORIAL: WHITE PRESS

(From The Courier, Buffalo, N. Y., of Sept. 26, 1925.)

### MOB CRIME

The Courier has received from the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, a letter on lynchings. It deserves public attention.

"Newspaper dispatches on September 21," the letter says, "recounted the burning of a Negro in Mississippi. This is an example of barbarity such as is practiced nowhere in the world except in this country, a manifestation of savagery which is inexcusable, regardless of the guilt or innocence of the victim."

"The very next day newspaper dispatches recounted the seizure of an insane Negro from the State Insane Asylum of Georgia and his being beaten to death by a mob on the charge of killing a nurse in the asylum."

"Nothing was done and nothing will be done regarding the burning alive of the Negro in Mississippi. In the case of beating to death of the insane Negro in Georgia, the coroner's jury returned a verdict that the Negro met death at the hands of parties unknown."

"These two cases constitute in effect state sanction for public, unpunished mob crime."

Recently the country has been congratulating itself on the decline in lynchings, as shown by statistics for last year. This letter pertinently

N. A. A. C. P. - 1925.

# SUMMARY OF N. A. A. C. P. ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1924

**Segregation And Lynching Have Been Chief Enemies Of The Race. Houston And Elaine, Arkansas Rioters Were Defended. Sec. Johnson Makes Statement.**

NEW YORK, Jan. 5.—The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, has made public a summary of its annual report for the year 1924, together with an outline of its plans for the coming year. The report deals with the following accomplishments:

**Segregation:** Segregation by white property owners' agreement is carried to U. S. Supreme Court; New Orleans branch N. A. A. C. P. defeats segregation in Louisiana. Other cases fought throughout U. S.; victory against school segregation in Coffeyville, Kansas and elsewhere.

**Lynching:** Anti-lynching campaign carried before American Bar Association in London; decline in lynching attributed by Congressional Committee chiefly to campaign of publicity; plans laid to push Dyer Anti-Lynching Bill in this session of Congress.

**Houston Martyrs:** 20 Houston Martyrs liberated on parole in 1924 as result of N. A. A. C. P. campaign and presentation to President Coolidge of petition with 125,000 signatures; all men to be eligible for parole by 1928 at latest.

**Ottens Veterans' Hospital:** Investigation by N. A. A. C. P. Secretary of charges of discrimination against colored soldiers and malpractice, results in dismissal of white doctor.

**Legal Defense:** N. A. A. C. P. saves from death penalty, Luther Collins in Texas and 13-year-old Elias Ridge in Oklahoma; receives 476 appeals for legal aid during year, from all parts of the U. S.; renders aid in army.

**Finance:** N. A. A. C. P. has greatest year in its history with 126 branches over the top on apportionments; won \$1,000 offered by Mr. Peabody, through raising \$9,000 in sixty days.

**Politics:** Urged independence in use of ballot by colored Americans during Presidential election.

Congressional Committee, which stated its belief as follows:

"We believe that the decrease is due to the publicity given this crime, and the fear of a law by the United States providing for punishment for those who participate and are responsible for lynchings. The real publicity that has helped has come through the urging upon Congress favorable action on this legislation. The American people generally have been for the first time told the truth regarding lynchings, and that they are not caused by the commission of heinous crimes, except in a small part of the total number lynched."

Commenting upon the report, Mr. Johnson said:

"This statement from the Congressional Committee is exceptionally interesting for the first body to undertake and maintain an organized persistent, financed campaign against lynching in America is the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. Mr. Johnson called attention to the recent investigation by the N. A. A. C. P. Assistant Secretary, of the lynching of Sammie Smith, in Nashville, Tenn. The Dyer Bill, said Mr. Johnson, would be vigorously pressed during the coming year. Congressman Theodore E. Burton of Ohio has written the N. A. A. C. P. expressing his willingness to insist upon Congressional action and the N. A. A. C. P. is in constant communication with Representative L. C. Dyer. On the Houston Martyr Campaign, Mr. Johnson said:

"The Houston Martyr campaign, carried on by the N. A. A. C. P. ever since the riot of 1917, and given strong impulse at the 14th Annual Conference at Kansas City, with the resultant petition to President Coolidge signed with 125,000 names, and presented to the White House in February, bore fruit. Twenty of the former members of the 24th Infantry, who had been condemned to life or long imprisonment, have been released during 1924. Each of the 35 now in Leavenworth will be eligible for parole not later than 1928, according to present indications."

**Legal Defense**  
In the matter of legal defense the N. A. A. C. P. reported that 476 appeals for aid had been received from various parts of the country during the year. Two persons were saved from death by legal action. One is Luther Collins, condemned for alleged assault in Texas, whose case was several times appealed, once resulting in a hung jury, the penalty being finally reduced to life imprisonment, and the case now being appealed to the court of highest jurisdiction in Texas. The other case is

of Hygiene in New York, of Miss Lydia Gardine. Two studies were made of the Sterling-Reed Educational Bill during the year, and the N. A. A. C. P. Secretary and Chairman of the Board held conferences with Congressmen in Washington with a view to removing the discriminatory features from the Bill. Extradition of Silar Parmore from New Jersey to Georgia was fought. Segregation attempted in the Louisville, Ky., City Park was fought. Two colored teachers who had been arrested were acquitted and two white policeman arrested. A white taxicab driver of Baxter Springs, Kansas, who assaulted a respectable colored girl, was prosecuted.

**Art and Literature**  
In the cause of presenting the Negro's case to the American public, 55,637 miles during the year and addressed 501 meetings. A full financial statement of the year by the N. A. A. C. P. will be published in The Crisis, from the auditor's report, and the auditor's report itself will be included together with a complete account of N. A. A. C. P. work for the year in the 15th Annual Report of the Association, which will be issued early in the year.

**N. A. A. C. P. Annual Meeting January 4**

New York, Jan. 2.—The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People will hold its annual meeting at the Renaissance Casino, West 138th street and Seventh avenue, on Sunday afternoon, January 4, 1925. The chief speakers for the occasion are Ogden L. Mills, William Pickens, and James Weldon Johnson.

The purpose of this meeting is to launch a nation-wide campaign against residential segregation in America in support of the fight which the National Association of the Colored People is now making in the United States Supreme Court. Segregation cases in various parts of the country are hanging upon the decision of the Supreme Court. Should we lose this fight in the Supreme Court, it will be most certain that residential segregation will spread all over the country. The meeting will convene at 3:30 p. m.

that of Elias Ridge, 13-year-old colored boy, condemned to death in Oklahoma, whose sentence has been reduced to life imprisonment.

**Publicity**  
The Association's Press Service sent out 440 releases in 1924 as compared with 339 in 1923 and 276 in 1922. It is proposed in the published copy of the N. A. A. C. P. Annual Report to list the colored newspaper-ers to which the N. A. A. C. P. sires to make especial acknowledgment for their co-operation. High tribute is paid to colored editors as a whole for their able and generous service.

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**Finance**  
Financially, 1924 is the record year for the N. A. A. C. P. As compared with 50 branches in 1923, this year 126 branches exceeded their apportionment. The N. A. A. C. P. furthermore, won \$1,000 offered by Mr. Philip G. Peabody of Boston, in addition to his gift of \$500, by raising \$9,000 in a period of sixty days. A committee of women known as the Women's Auxiliary of the N. A. A. C. P., in New York, gave two benefits, raising substantial sums for the N. A. A. C. P. through the kind co-operation of Messrs. Miller and Lyles, Sissle and Blake, their companies and other artists.

**Other Matters**  
Attempt to disfranchise colored voters in Oklahoma, was met by an appeal by the National Office to the Department of Justice, resulting in indictment of local election officers. Discrimination against colored speakers at the Inez Milholland Memorial Services in New York State, was sharply protested and given wide publicity. The N. A. A. C. P. fought the exclusion from the Y. W. C. A. School

The Executive Committee of the local branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People met at the Y. M. C. A. Wednesday night.

All the members were not present but a quorum was on hand.

Mr. Wilson Lovett, president, was in the chair. After prayer by Rev. H. W. Jones, the committee went right into a discussion of the \$5,000,000 school bond issue.

Dr. Wilson Ballard and Mr. A. L. Garvin who had been sent to the Board of Education to learn from that body what colored schools were to receive from the bond issue, made their report.

They said they saw Supt. Hartley and he told them the Board would name no definite amount of money to be spent on Colored schools.

They quoted Mr. Hartley as saying the \$5,000,000 bond issue was meant to relieve congestion in the schools, and if it took \$5,000,000 to relieve the White schools the Board would spend it all on the White schools, and if it took \$5,000,000 to relieve the congestion in the Colored schools the Board would spend it all on the Colored schools. Mr. Hartley didn't crack a smile when he said that, according to the committee. The committee reported no definite promise was given them that Colored schools would get any part of the \$5,000,000. Their recommendation was that the N. A. A. C. P. go on record as opposed to the \$5,000,000 bond issue.

The report of the committee was adopted. Mr. Lovett declared the Board's letter to a committee of Colored citizens saying it "deemed" certain things "logical and practical" was an empty phrase and did not mean anything. He said the Board made a definite written promise in the million dollar bond issue that Colored schools would receive 18 per cent of the money. He said he could not see why the Board beat around the bush this time with meaningless phrases instead of coming straight to the point and making a definite promise that Colored schools would receive a definite amount.

The upshot of the discussion was the Executive Committee voted to make a definite and enthusiastic fight against the \$5,000,000 bond issue. The president was authorized to draw on the treasury for any money needed

for newspaper advertising, placards, cards and literature.

The secretary was instructed to write each of the 3,000 members of the N. A. A. C. P. and urge them to vote "No" on the bond issue.

The President declared he felt sure of the Colored citizens could be reached and advised of the situation they would vote "No" on the question. Other matters were taken up at the meeting but practically all the time was devoted to the bond issue with the above reported action.

#### NEWSPAPER IN INDIA COMMENDS N. A. A. C. P.

A newspaper published in India, "The Hindu," on July 4th last, in the course of an article on the relations of America and India, comments as follows on the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People: "The Association for the Advancement of the Colored People offers a fine illustration of what can be done by steady, intelligent and persistent agitation to educate people and to uphold the rights of an oppressed section of the population. Since they began their work in 1889 (should be 1909) lynchings have decreased from 175 to 16 in the year. Many whites have been brought to trial and punished. They have created a sentiment in the North against the exploitation of the colored people, which is influencing the better minds of the South and they have brought to bear all the influence available on the redressal of injustices. They have helped to give the Negro a new spirit of self-respect."

#### ASKS GARY CRUSADE TO ASSAIL LYNCHING

Associated Negro Press

NEW YORK, N. Y., Aug. 14.—The N. A. A. C. P. has telegraphed to Elbert H. Gary of the U. S. Steel Commission, asking him, as head of the National Crime Commission, to include lynching among the crimes to be attacked by that organization.

Mr. Gary said that he did not head the commission and referred to Mark O. Prentiss. Mr. Prentiss said that he was receiving similar communications from persons interested in fighting all manner of crime. He explained that while the association is opposed to all crime it can make no assurances except that its first onslaught will have for its objective crimes of violence.

## Nat'l Ass'n Telegram Starts Investigation of Missouri Lynching

Upon receipt of news that a colored man, Miller Mitchell, had been lynched in Excelsior Springs, Mo., the N. A. A. C. P., telegraphed Judge Elbert H. Gary, one of the organizers of the National Crime Commission, asking the Commission to include lynching on its program and sent a telegram to Governor Sam. Baker, urging that the mob murders be brought to trial.

The telegram to Judge Gary was as follows:

"The N. A. A. C. P. respectfully calls to your attention as head of the National Crime Commission, the public murder without trial on Aug. 7, 1925, of a colored man in Excelsior Springs, Mo. For 15 years the N. A. A. C. P., has been fighting to check this form of anarchic lawlessness, and has been forced to advocate a Federal anti-lynching law, the States having shown themselves powerless in face of it. There has been encouragement to such crime in Missouri, several previous lynchings, in 1923 and 1924 having gone unpunished. May we hope the National Crime Commission will include lynching, America's shame, in its subjects for consideration?"

Upon receipt of this telegram the Crime Commission announced through the newspapers that when its organization was complete it would consider ways of dealing with the lynching situation.

The N. A. A. C. P. telegram to Governor Baker, read:

"Missouri's unenviable record as a lynching State further smirched by the public murder without trial of a Negro at Excelsior Springs, prompts us to urge that the mob murders be brought to trial. In the Missouri lynchings of 1923 and 1924, no one was convicted. Cannot the State Government apprehend and try Excelsior Springs ruffians? Or must we place our only hope in Federal anti-lynching law?"

In reply Gov. Baker telegraphed the N. A. A. C. P. that he had instructed the State Attorney General to make an investigation.

## GIVES \$50 FOR N. A. A. C. P. PUBLICITY IN FOREIGN PRESS

R. L. McDougald, of the Mechanics and Farmers Bank in Durham, N. C., has given \$50 to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, to be used in supporting the publicity obtained in the newspapers of foreign countries.

Of recent years N. A. A. C. P. reports on lynching and other phases of race relations have been published throughout Europe and South America.

## NEGROES GET \$50,000 FUND.

Will Be Used by Darrow and Hays in Various Race Litigations.

James Weldon Johnson, Secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, announced yesterday the successful completion of the \$50,000 fund to be used by Clarence Darrow and Arthur Garfield Hays to defend eleven negroes of Detroit involved in a riot last September, and to fight residential segregation, the "white primary" and other cases before the United States Supreme Court.

The Garland Fund gave \$15,000, and Julius Rosenwald of Chicago gave \$2,000, while the remainder was contributed by negroes and white persons.

TRENTON N. J. GAZETTE  
OCTOBER 15, 1925

## TO HEAR TALK ON RACIAL SEGREGATION

The Trenton branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People will be entertained by Robert W. Bagnall, director of agencies, on Friday night at Shiloh Baptist Church. Mr. Bagnall will speak on the development of residential segregation of negroes in the cities of the north and west and the fight being made by the national association against this movement. A musical and literary program will be rendered by local talent under the direction of Mrs. Eslanda T. Cogdell. Dr. J. C. Gibbs is president of the local branch. Robert Queen is secretary.

## INDUSTRIAL INDEPENDENCE NECESSARY TO NEGRO LIFE

EVERYWHERE, in every quarter of the habitable globe, the struggle for existence has become the predominant one in the life of the people. The World War, which was precipitated by Germany to satisfy the ambitious military aspirations of the crazy Kaiser, and the selfish schemes of politicians not large enough to be statesmen, and the monopolists in the necessary things of life, the captains of industry in every land, who have a league of their own to regulate production, distribution and prices, and from which there has not been found any appeal as yet, but from whom an appeal will be found—the World War turned the earth bottom up by the sacrifice of accumulated wealth and human life, so that the future must be bled in taxation for a thousand years to recover that which it destroyed in fire and smoke. We might as well face the facts. The earth will never again be what it was before the World War.

There is plenty of every necessary thing everywhere, as the display by the vendors abundantly shows, but the prices of everything are out of all proportion to the average wage of the average person. Rents, foodstuffs, clothing, luxuries, have all gone beyond the ability of the average wage-earner to make ends meet. Monopoly in the necessary things, and extravagant expenditure of public moneys, entailing oppressive taxation by all branches of the government, with the progressive demands of organized labor for more pay and less work, have brought about this horrible condition. Unless people can shake themselves clear of the thieving monopoly of the necessary things of life and the extravagant expenditure of public money, every Christian nation will be faced with bankruptcy. The statesmen of Great Britain, if statesmen they can be called, have solemnly declared that, unless there shall be a change from the industrial stagnation which prevails, Great Britain will be unable to meet its foreign obligations. Every European country is facing the same problem and struggling to avert the calamity of defaulting in its obligations. The United States is in a little better position, but unemployment is rampant, high prices and exorbitant taxation prevail, while people deny themselves necessary food and clothing because prices are beyond their ability to pay.

President Marcus Garvey, in his front page article in last week's issue of The Negro World, among other good things, says:

"The efforts of the Negro should be concentrated upon making himself industrially free, I repeat, making himself industrially and economically independent. And that, among other things, is what the Universal Negro Improvement Association is endeavoring to inspire.

"As I have often said, the purpose of the world is to supply the needs and wants of the people therein, and the purpose of the people in the world is to get the most out of the world, to get the most that the world yields. We have reached a point now where all people who are joined by ties of blood are strug-

gling as a compact whole to get for themselves that which is not enough to be divided among everybody. And if the Negro does not rouse himself and think in terms of race; if the Negro does not cease his nonsensical talk about being German, British or Portuguese, he will find to his chagrin that his very existence, even on the lowest scale, will be seriously jeopardized through the systematic, unified efforts of other races and peoples to secure the things that are necessary for existence and comfort and which, in view of the ever-increasing demand, will not be enough for all."

Reduced to its last analysis, President-General Garvey means that wherever we are we should make the most and not the least of our social, civil and economic opportunities; that we should stand together as a race and buy and sell among ourselves as much as possible, and that wherever our share in a common right or opportunity is denied us we should contend for it, just as other race groups do, and must do, or be oppressed and robbed by monopolists and by the government in lavish expenditures of the public moneys derived from taxing every necessary thing that makes for existence. That is to say, we must do for ourselves and not expect others to do for us the things that are necessary to be done. To do this we must have leadership and organization in every community, to fetch the people together in one body and teach them what it is necessary to do in order to attain to industrial and economic independence. We must learn to market our own produce, to have our own co-operative associations for this purpose, to have our stores and factories and banks. We must start on a small scale, of course, and grow into a large scale, and we are doing so in many places. That is the law of the survival of the fittest, the law of supply and demand.

Every local of the Universal Negro Improvement Association should be a school for the instruction in what are our social, civil and economic values, and in leading the members and their friends in developing these in the life of the community, of the Negro people. Stir up the people. Have lectures on some phase of the question every week. Teach the people. Lead the people. That is the mission of the Universal Negro Improvement Association.

## National Alliance of Postal Employees Urged By 1st Asst. P. M. General To Be Firm In Standing For Fair Treatment

### High Official Tells Workers They Should Study Hard. Be Honest and Industrious, Save Money, and Try To Rise To Higher Positions and Higher Service

Washington, D. C.—Post-Master General Harry S. New delivered the welcome address to more than a hundred delegates, from all parts of the country at the opening session of the eight biennial convention of the National Alliance of Postal Employees, which convened here in the Dunbar high school auditorium.

Mr. New was introduced by S. M. Jackson, chairman of the local committee who presided. A. L. Glenn of Atlanta Georgia, national president of the organization, responded in a masterly address.

The climax was reached in the address of First Assistant Post-Master-General John H. Bartlett, when he urged the Negro employees to stand for their rights.

"There are 22,000 colored postal employees on the total payroll of 350,000 under the Post Office Department," Mr. Bartlett said, "and there are 12,000,000 colored people in the country. So you are fairly well up to the quota of representation in this department. You have a good job, and should want to keep and improve it. Everybody connected with the government is an official, in some sense. This is compensation in itself. In the postal service you are going to be treated pretty nearly on the level; people won't stand for anything else. You have the right to organize and to contend for fair and equitable treatment. You should study hard, be honest, industrious, maintain good behaviour, and try to rise to higher positions and higher service. It is better that you do that than to be snooping around around to see if anybody is working against you."

Among other things that Mr. Bartlett advocated and urged the convention to take up were: A plan for the inauguration of a merit system to counterbalance the present dimerit system for department employees; abolition of the law providing retirement for total disability after fifteen years of service. He declared that persons with one-half, or two-thirds; disability can do only so much work, and that this eventually drives them to total disability. "There is no sense to such a law; there should be some gradation and also an annuity classes."

He hoped to see the day when a half holiday every Saturday would be established through the Postal Department. In urging the employees to save their earnings, Mr. Bartlett said: "Save your money, and people will wake up to the fact that you command a position in the world when you have plenty of money in the bank."

Other speakers were Paul Henderson, Second Assistant Post-Master-General; Walter H. Riddel, general superintendent of railway mail service; Fredrick A. Flenning, Commissioner of the District of Columbia; Perry W. Howard, special assistant to the Attorney General; J. O. Gilliam; W. H. Webb, president of the

Welfare Mutual Association. Mrs. Mary Church Terrell responded for the Women's auxiliary.

# Prominent Govt. Officials

## Welcome Railway Mail Clerks

The opening session of the eighth biennial convention of the National Alliance of Postal Employees was held Tuesday night in the auditorium of the Dunbar High School. S. M. Jack, chairman of the local committee, as pleasant for you as anybody else in the postal service, and they shall

Addresses of welcome were delivered by Harry S. New, the Postmaster General; Paul Henderson, the second assistant Postmaster General; Walter H. Riddel, general superintendent of the railway mail service; Frederick A. Fenning, a commissioner of the District of Columbia; Perry W. Howard, special assistant to the Attorney General; J. O. Gilliam, president of the sixth district of the National Alliance of Postal Employees; W. H. Webb, president of the Welfare Mutual Association, an organization of local postal employees, and Mrs. Mary Church Terrell on behalf of the women's auxiliary.

A. L. Glenn, of Atlanta, Ga., president of the National Alliance of Postal Employees responded. He reviewed the early struggles of the organization and told of some of its achievements and problems which now confront it. Invocation was offered by the Rev. F. I. A. Bennett, pastor of Calvary Episcopal Church and a member of the Board of Education of the District of Columbia. Remarks were made by the master of ceremonies. Other numbers on the program included a vocal solo by Miss Estelle Pinkney, who was accompanied at the piano by Dr. Eva B. Dykes. Dr. Dykes later rendered an instrumental piano solo. In his address of welcome, Postmaster General New told of falling into a parade of colored persons headed by an American flag while on his way to the meeting. He declared that "the American flag is the greatest flag in the world to follow. It is a flag worth living for and a flag worth dying for, and if it is worth doing these things for, it is worth working for. If it is worth working for, the working for it entitles every man who does so, and does so to the best of his ability, to the respect of all the rest of us who live under its folds. That is the spirit of true Americanism, and any man who does not have that spirit is not a good American."

Colonel Henderson is generally credited with improving conditions for the colored postal workers in the railway mail service of which he has had charge. His resignation becomes effective on August 1st. Perry W. Howard paid high tribute to the Postmaster General. He predicted a promotion of John D. Gainey, who is now an assistant chief clerk at large, railway mail service, to the position of a post office inspector. He advised the postal workers to work, agitate and fight for higher and more recognition, telling them that they were even entitled to appointments to assistant postmasters general.

The business sessions of the convention were held in the Cleveland School.

Jury Awards French and French, Lawyers, \$1,100 in \$30,000 Suit

French and French claimed that their operating expenses were high. The jury, however, decided that \$2,400 was a sufficient compensation, as through Assemblyman Pope Bilups, counsel for the defense, it was brought out among other things that the firm had not filed income tax returns for the years 1919-1921.

Attorney C. W. McDonald appeared as counsel for French and French. In the Garvey libel suit, judgment was rendered against the Defender in the sum of six cents. It is said that French and French will appeal against the decision.

Judgment for \$1,100 was awarded to Messrs. French and French, lawyers, 19 West 130th St., in a suit brought by them against Robert S. Abbott, publisher of the Chicago Defender, by a jury under Justice Donohue in the Supreme Court last week.

French and French had asked \$30,000 from the Defender for services rendered in libel suits for \$300,000 brought by Marcus Garvey and the Black Star Line

French and French had asked \$30,000 from the Defender for services rendered in libel suits for \$300,000 brought by Marcus Garvey and the Black Star Line

National Organization-1925. I

# National Association of College Women in Second Annual Convention

By MARY S. HUNDLEY

The National Association of College Women held its second annual convention in Baltimore, April 16-18, inclusive. The convention opened formally on Thursday evening, April 16, at 8 o'clock, with a public meeting in the Y. M. C. A. building. Mrs. Ashli Murphy welcomed the group in behalf of the College Alumnae Club of Baltimore. Anna F. Brodnax, Wilmington, Delaware, National Vice-President, presided over the meeting and presented the speakers of the evening, the first of whom was the National President, Lucy D. Slowe, Dean of Women, Howard University, who delivered the annual address.

In this speech, Dean Slowe gave the origin, purpose and history of the National Association of College Women stating that it was conceived by the College Alumnae Club of Washington, D. C., for the purpose of uniting all colored college women into one association for the improvement of the education of colored women throughout the United States. (Mrs.) Lucy Messer Holmes and Mary Howard University, who gave, on Friday evening, a very inspiring address on the subject, "A Challenge to the College Woman"; Mr. Maurice Moss, who, at the luncheon conference, Sharp Street College-Women embraces to date the parent branch in Washington and other branches located in Baltimore, Wilmington (Delaware), New York City, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Chicago, Kansas City, Portsmouth, Petersburg (Va.), Charleston (W. Va.), St. Louis and Los Angeles.

The association has definite desires: first, to improve the educational conditions of Negro girls, to raise educational standards in the universities. Tho this end it is making a survey of the various colleges of this country in which women are trained. Such investigations are directed toward the housing, physical education, medical inspection, health, recreation and social environment of the students; toward the adequate training, compensation and general treatment of teachers; toward dormitory discrimination and equality of opportunity for girls in the Northern and Western colleges especially. The association desires further to stimulate study in the field of research for women of intellectual attainment and, finally, to establish itself as an educational agency for scholarship, to

establish for itself such a reputation for doing work that it can be entrusted with funds for the development of women. The president emphasized the singleness of purpose which characterized the association, and expressed the hope that it would adhere tenaciously to this purpose. Other speakers on the association's program included: Charles Wesley, professor of history, Howard University, who gave, on Friday evening, a very inspiring address on the subject, "A Challenge to the College Woman"; Mr. Maurice Moss, who, at the luncheon conference, Sharp Street College-Women embraces to date the parent branch in Washington and other branches located in Baltimore, Wilmington (Delaware), New York City, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Chicago, Kansas City, Portsmouth, Petersburg (Va.), Charleston (W. Va.), St. Louis and Los Angeles.

Much of the day Friday was spent in the registration of members, and in the reports of committees, sectional directors and other officers. These revealed the fact that the aims of the association heretofore mentioned were already being carried out. On Friday evening, members of the association enjoyed a very

beautiful reception given in the chapel of Bethel Church by the Baltimore Branch.

During the course of the convention attention was directed to the fact that the association had published two journals which give accounts of the conference attending the temporary organization and of the first convention. A letter of congratulations was sent to Mrs. Anna J. Cooper, who recently received the degree Ph.D. from the University of Sorbonne, Paris, France.

The following officers were elected to serve for the ensuing year: President, Lucy D. Slowe; vice-president, Anna F. Brodnax; secretary-treasurer, Juanita P. Howard; corresponding secretary, Carrie E. S. Lee; sectional director for the East, Mrs. Lillian Alexander; sectional director for the West, Anna E. Crosthwaite; sectional director for the North, Mrs. Erma Davis; sectional director for the South, Sadie I. Daniel; chairman of membership committee, Mrs. Helen B. Grossley; chairman of publication committee, Mary S. Hundley; chairman of committee on recognition of colleges and universities, Elsie H. Brown; chairman of committee on standards, Mrs. Vivian Cook; chairman of committee on fellowships, Leegann Shippen; chairman of committee on educational policies, Dr. Georgiana Simpson; chairman of committee on interracial relations, Bertha McNeill; chairman of committee on finance, Mrs. Anna M. Dingle; members of the executive board, G. Dorothy Pelham, Nellie Nicholson, Frances Gunner, Mrs. Esther Popel Shaw.

The convention will be held next year in New York City.

## JERNAGIN RE-ELECTED

**PRESIDENT OF NAT'L RACE CONGRESS URGES CUT IN REPRESENTATIVES IN STATES WHERE COLORED VOTERS RESTRICTED FROM VOTING, DELEGATION TO SEE COOLIDGE**

Washington, D. C., March 14, 1925—The tenth annual legislative session of the National Race Congress which adjourned Saturday at the Mount Carmel Baptist church, marked one of the most brilliant sessions in the history of the organization. Many questions pertaining to the welfare of the Negro were discussed at length during the session, the most important and being disfranchisement of the Negro in the Southern States, departmental segregation, equality of citizenship, lynching, and a number of others.

Appealing to Congress and to the Republican Party for reduction of representation in the Electoral College and in the House of Representatives from States where the ballot is

restricted because of race. A delegation was appointed to convey to President Coolidge felicitations upon his inauguration and to assure him the confidence and support of the congress.

The delegation was directed to ask the President's aid in realization of all plans of the congress, especially those which refer to the ending of discrimination in departments of the Federal Government throughout the country. A series of resolutions invited all organizations of the colored race in America to co-operate with the congress, and called upon the unorganized masses to qualify themselves for the ballot and to exhaust every means to enable them to use it effectively.

Safety of the National was declared dependent upon the equality of American citizenship. Belief was expressed that a larger use of the ballot would decrease mob violence and lynching. A committee was authorized to make out a budget and proceed to raise \$10,000.

### Officers

Officers elected were the Rev. W. H. Jernagin, president; the Rev. J. U. King, vice president; B. F. Jackson, secretary; W. A. Taylor, assistant secretary; C. T. Wilcher, treasurer; J. E. Robinson, grand lecturer; Mrs. Gabrielle Pelham, executive secretary; J. E. Philpot, national organizer; John R. Hawkins, treasurer for the defense fund.

## RACE CONGRESS TO WORK BY COMMITTEES

**Interest in Budget Increasing—Press Representative Advocates Increase to \$25,000**

Moving on schedule and backed with unprecedented public interest and support, the National Race Congress starts upon a broad program for racial welfare.

Mr. Nahum Brasken, of the Negro Associated Press, insists that the annual budget be increased from \$10,000 to \$25,000. He left immediately for New York City to confer with the Director of the Budget of National Race Congress, Dr. W. A. Byrd, of New Jersey, with the view to pledging his support in the big drive that is soon to be made in the States.

### Advantages of Committee Scheme

Each committee will be represented by a member of key man in each State, who will be peculiarly or professionally adapted to the work to be represented. In this way it would not be necessary to summon a commission of doctors to

interpret legal difficulties, to call a coterie of lawyers to formulate a program of health, or to assemble a galaxy of divines to discuss problems of public utilities, etc. With these key men in each State representing the different phases of our social life, to report to one central body that will broadcast it each month, it can be seen how easily the Race Congress could serve our group in all its ramifications and hold up to pitiless publicity any and all evils perpetrated against us as a racial group. All social, fraternal, welfare, and similar organizations of the race could use the Congress as a general clearing house for things of this nature.

### Prominent Names Figure

In connection with the filling of the portfolios of chairmen for the various committees many prominent names are beginning to figure. Dr. John E. Ford, of Jacksonville, Fla., seems to head the list for the commission on education, while for the legal commission the names of Hon. Perry W. Howard, Hon. William C. Matthews, of Massachusetts, Judge Harrison, of Chicago, and Col. Henry Lincoln Johnson, national committeeman from Georgia, are mentioned. Others mentioned in connection with committee assignments are: Hon. Robert R. Church, of Tennessee; "Bob" Coehn, of Louisiana; S. W. Redmond, of Mississippi; Dr. George E.annon, of New Jersey; Dr. W. L. Bradby, of Detroit; and Attorney Charles M. Robinson, of Shreveport, La. Prof. Charles M. Thomas, eminent writer and head of the Crispus Attucks News Service and acting editor of the Eagle, also expresses his interest in the Race Congress and lines up with his great force of pen, logic, and history.

The National Association of College Women, formerly under the direction of the College Alumnae Club of Washington, D. C., and numbering since its organization branches in Baltimore, Charleston, W. Va., Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Delaware State, New York, St. Louis, Petersburg will hold its second annual convention April 16-18, inclusive, in Baltimore.

The program for the convention promises to be a very interesting one both in regard to the work which the Association proposes to do in its business meetings and also in regard to the speakers and subjects chosen for this occasion. At the formal opening on Thursday night, at the Y. M. C. A., the President, Miss Lucy D. Slowe, Dean of Women at Howard University, will deliver the annual address. In addition, Mr. Charles Wesley, Professor of History, Howard University, will speak on "A Challenge to the College Woman." On Friday morning during the luncheon which will be given in the Cafeteria of

A reception by the Baltimore branch will be given the Association on Friday night in the chapel of Bethel Church. All sessions of the convention will be held in the Inter-Sharp Street Community House.

# National Association of College Women in Second Annual Convention

The National Association of College Women held second annual convention in Baltimore, April 16-18, in

The convention opened formally on Thursday evening, April 16, at 8 o'clock, with a public meeting in Y. M. C. A. building. *Address in 7000*

Mary Ashby Murphy welcomed the group in behalf of the College Alumnae Club of Baltimore. Anna F. Braxman, Wilmington, Delaware, National Vice-President, presided over the meeting and presented the speakers of the evening, the first of whom was the National President, L. D. Sloane, Darr of Women. Howard University, who delivered the annual address.

In this speech, Dean Slowe gavettism for itself such a reputation of origin, purpose and history of entrusted with funds for the development of women. The National Association of Colored Women stated that it was "entirely untrusting of the singleness of purpose of the College Alumnae Association, which characterized the purpose of uniting all colored college graduates and expressed the purpose of women into one association closely to this purpose. the improvement of the education of the women." Other speakers on the program

on of colored women throughout the United States. (Mrs.) H. Wesley, professor of history, Messer Holmes and Mary Howard University, who gave, on a very inspiring evening, a very inspiring address on the subject, "A Challenge to the College Woman"; Mr. [unclear] at first temporary, became permanent in 1924.

The National Association of Colored People, Inc., at the lunch of the Women embraces to date the Community House, headquarters for the branch in Washington and the association in convention, district branches located in Baltimore and the College Woman in Baltimore, Wilmington (Delaware Territorial Relations), Dr. Adolph (e), New York City, Cincinnati, Meyer, professor of psychiatry, Cleveland, Chicago, Kansas City, Johns Hopkins University, who, on the 15th of the month, Petersburg (Va.), Saturday, gave a very illuminating lecture on "Mental Hygiene for College Students" and Dr. Iva I. Poole, St. Louis and Dr. Iva I. Poole, Angeles.

The association has definite de-  
tectors, vocational adviser, Goucher  
first, to improve the educa-  
College, who spoke on "The Ori-  
conditions of Negro girls, to total  
College Woman." In  
educational standards in the addi-  
to these the following  
ersities. Tho this end it is mem-  
bers of the association led in  
a survey of the various discus-  
Mrs. Anna M. Dingle  
of this country in which "How  
May the Association Be Fi-  
nanced?" Mrs. Helen B. Gross-  
ley, "The Organization of Bran-  
ches," "Physical Education, Medi-  
cine, Recreation, and Living Con-  
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social environment of the stu-  
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The following officers were elected, with the congress, and called upon the to serve for the ensuing year: unorganized masses to qualify themselves. Lucy D. Slowe; vice-selves for the ballot and to exhaust President, Arina P. Brodnax; sec.-every means to enable them to use President, Juanita P. How. it effectively.

ward; corresponding secretary, C. S. Lee; sectional director for the East, Mrs. Lillian Alexander; sectional director for the West, Anna E. Crosthwaite; sec. A committee was authorized to make out a budget and proceed to raise \$10,000.

**Officers**  
man of membership committee. Officers elected were the Rev. W. Mrs. Helen B. Grossley; chairman H. Jernagin, president; the Rev. J. of publication committee, Mary S. U. King, vice president; B. F. Jack-undley; chairman of committee on, secretary; W. A. Taylor, assist-son, secretary; C. T. Wilcher, treas-er, J. E. Robinson, grand lecturer; recognition of colleges and unit-ersities, Elsie H. Brown; chair-ers; J. E. Robinson, executive sec-ean of committee on standards, Mrs. Gabrielle Polham, executive sec-Mrs. Vivian Cook; chairman of retary; J. E. Philpot, national or-ommittee on fellowships, Lee ganizer; John R. Hawkins, treasurer happen; chairman of committee for the defense fund

## RACE CONGRESS TO WORK BY COMMITTEES

**WASHAGIN RE-ELECTED**

**PRESIDENT OF NAT'L RACE CON. URGES CUT IN REPRESENTATIVES IN STATES WHERE COLORED VOTERS RESTRICTED FROM VOTING, DELEGATION TO COOLIDGE**

Moving on schedule and backed with unprecedented public interest and support, the National Race Congress starts upon a broad program for social welfare.

*Washington*

Mr. Nathan Bracken, of the Negro

Washington, D. C., March 14, 1925—Associated Press insists that the annual tenth annual legislative session of the National Race Congress which earned Saturday at the Mount York City to confer with the Director of the Baptist Church, marked one of the Budget of National Race Congress. The most brilliant sessions in the press. Dr. W. A. R. of New Jersey was very much the organizational Many with the view to pledging his support to the sessions pertaining to the welfare of Negro were discussed at length in the big drive that is soon to be St. Louis, Mo. The session, the most important in the States, being disfranchisement.

Advantages of Committee Scheme --

**Prominent Names Figure**

committees many prominent names are beginning to figure. Dr. John E. Ford, of Jacksonville, Fla., seems to head the list for the commission on education. While for the legal commission the names of Hon. Perry W. Howard, Hon. William C. Matthews, of Massachusetts, Judge Harrison, of Chicago, and Col. Henry Lincoln Johnson, national committeeman from Georgia, are mentioned. Others mentioned in connection with committee assignments are: Robert B. Church, of Tennessee; Mrs. Ella S. "Living Conditions Among and Girls in Northern Colleges" (based on Results of Investigation), Grace Coleman; "Mental and Physical Conditions of the Colored Student"; the Colored Woman in Inter-School Relations"; and "The Negro in the United States."

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since its organization  
Belmore Charleston,  
Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleve-  
DeWane State, New York,  
Louis, Petersburg will hold its  
and annual convention April 16-  
owe, Dean of  
iversity, will sharp su-  
address. In the Assoc  
les Wesley, from D. I  
Howard Uni-College  
A Challenge Orientation  
On Friday Other vita  
cheon which iation's p  
Cafeteria of

4-13-25  
The program for the convention is to be a very interesting one both in regard to the work of the Association proposes to do in its business meetings and in regard to the speakers and subjects chosen for this occasion. Miss Lucy D. Slack, president of the Y. M. C. A., the President of the Howard University Women at Howard University, will deliver the annual address. Mr. Charles H. Johnson, professor of history, Howard University, will speak on 'The College Woman.' The convention will be given in the morning during the luncheon.

Persons desiring to engage rooms in advance should write Miss Meta Redden, 336 West Biddle street, Baltimore.

# RACE CONGRESS CLOSES ITS TENTH ANNUAL SESSION

Leaders From All Parts of  
The Country Show Interest  
in Organization—Dr. W. A.  
Byrd to Direct Budget.

The National Race Congress has just closed one of the most interesting sessions, and one that is destined to be of a most far-reaching effect perhaps than any ever held by the organization. More enthusiasm for the work was exhibited by the leaders from different parts of the country, and the inevitable impression is about ready to get right down to business.

To carry on the work of the Congress for another year a budget of \$10,000 is proposed. Dr. W. A. Byrd, of New Jersey, was named as director of the budget. Within a few days he will return to Washington to work out details of a campaign to drive into all the States where Negroes live, with the view to stir the country as never before upon the chief issues of the day—the Ballot and Representation for Colored folk.

Managing Editor Of L. A.  
Express Speaks For  
Noah D. Thompson

Published exclusively in the California Eagle last June was an announcement sent out by the Los Angeles Express to the effect that Noah D. Thompson had been sent to the National Republican Convention as its official newspaper representative. But it seems that in spite of the fact that; upon numerous occasions, Mr. Thompson's position has been clearly outlined a contemporary writer on the New Age-Dispatch in answer to an inquiry from Torrance, California said, that "rumor has it

that a member of the race is connected with a Los Angeles daily in an editorial capacity, but we have been unable to verify this on a number of occasions". Hence the reply: Los Angeles Evening Express

January 2, 1925.  
Copy for the California Eagle,  
Mr. Donald Pierce,  
Torrance, California,  
Dear Sir:—

In the New Age-Dispatch of December 26th, you are alleged to have asked, among other questions, whether or not a member of our race is connected in an editorial capacity on a white daily paper.

The answer you received is the same issue states that: "Rumor has it that a member of the race is connected with a Los Angeles daily in an editorial capacity, but we have been unable to verify this on a number of occasions."

Should you really desire to know whether or not a Race man is on the editorial staff of a Los Angeles daily paper, permit me to suggest that you call or write Mr. A. Y. Tully, Managing Editor of the Los Angeles Evening Express, 236 South Hill Street Los Angeles, California, and enclose a self addressed and stamped envelope for reply. By so doing you will get the correct answer to your inquiry and at the same time you will help the budding writer who undertook to answer you, the proper way to run down a "rumor" and get "real information" for those whom he invites to question him.

Respectfully yours,  
NOAH D. THOMPSON.  
Member, Editorial Staff,  
Los Angeles Evening Express.

Los Angeles Evening Express,  
January 7, 1925.

Mr. LeRoy S. Hart,  
City Editor, New Age-Dispatch,  
Los Angeles, Calif.,  
Dear Mr. Hart:—

Your letter of recent date in which you inquire "whether or not Noah D. Thompson, a Negro, is a member of the editorial staff of the Los Angeles Evening Express, received.

In answering that Mr. Thompson has been a member of the editorial staff of the Evening Express for many years, permit me to add that Mr. Thompson is not only considered by me a valuable member of the staff, but I believe him to be an authority on all that pertains to the welfare and progress of the Negro Race in America. Because of his sincere interest in his Race and his ability to aid in the solutions of its many vexing problems Mr. Thompson has been intrusted by this paper with many matters of great importance to the Negro, not the least of which was his assignment to the Republican National Convention held last year in Cleveland, Ohio, where he did splendid service for his newspaper and his people.

Respectfully yours.

(Signed) A. Y. TULLY,  
Managing Editor.

## John Brown Memorial Ass'n To Make Annual Pilgrimage

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Apr. 30—

The third annual pilgrimage of the John Brown Memorial Association will be held at Lake Placid, New York, the final resting place of the Martyr, on Friday and Saturday, May 8 and 9. A fleet of motor cars will leave this city on the preceding Thursday at 3 a. m., and will be in charge of the national and local officers of the organization.

The annual meeting and election of officers will be held in the National Hotel, Lake Placid, on May the 8th.

Memorial services will be held at the grave on Saturday at 2 p. m. This is John Brown's birthday. The orator will be the Rev. Dr. John R. Logan, of Philadelphia.

A mass meeting and concert will be held in Town Hall, Lake Placid in the evening. Oswald Garrison Villard, editor of the Nation and grandson of William Lloyd Garrison, will make the principal address. The musical program will help the budding writer who undertook to answer you, the proper way to run down a "rumor" and get "real information" for those whom he invites to question him.

The committee advises that those whose time is limited can leave New York on Friday night and reach Lake Placid early Saturday morning and leave that place for New York on Sunday morning. Further information can be obtained from the association headquarters, 3223 Woodland avenue, this city, or through the Philadelphia office of the Courier.

## DEAN LUCY SLOWE HEADS COLLEGE GROUP

National Association Of Col-  
lege Women Hold Annual  
Session

## BIG BODY REPRESENTS THIRTEEN BRANCHES

Movement, Tho Young, Ha  
Extended Entirely Across  
Country

Following a three day session in which delegates representing thirteen branches and

nine States took part, the National Association of College Women elected Miss Lucy D. Slowe, president for the ensuing year.

Officers elected included: Vice President, Anna F. Broadnax; Sec. Treas., Juanita P. Howard; Cor. Sec'y, Carrie E. Lee; Sectional Directors for the East, Mrs. Lillian Alexander; Sectional Director for the West, Anna E. Crosthwaite; Sectional Director for the North, Mrs. Erma Davis; Sectional Director for the South, Sadie I. Daniel; Chairman of Membership Committee, Mrs. Helen B. Grossley; Chairman of Publication Committee, Mary S. Hundley; Chairman of Colleges and Universities, Elsie H. Brown; Chairman of Committee on Standards, Mrs. Vivian Cook; Chairman of Committee on Fellowships, Lee Shippen; Policies, Dr. Georgiana Simpson; Chairman of Committee on Interracial Relation, Bertha McNeill; Chairman of Committee on Finance, Mrs. Anna M. Dingle; Members of Executive Board: G. Dorothy Pelham, Nellie Nicholson, Frances Gunner, Mrs. Esther Popel Shaw.

The convention opened formally on Thursday evening, April 16 at 8 p. m. with public meeting in the Y. M. C. A. building. Mrs. Vashti Murphy welcomed the group in behalf of the College Alumnae Club of Baltimore. Anna F. Broadnax, of Wilmington, Del., Vice President, presided over the meeting and presented the speakers of the evening, the first of whom was the National President, Lucy D. Slowe, Dean of Women, Howard University, who delivered the annual address.

In this speech Dean Slowe gave the origin, purpose, and history of the National College Association of College Women, stating that it was conceived by the College Alumnae Club of Washington, D. C., for the purpose of uniting all Colored College Women into one association for the improvement of the education of colored women throughout the United States. Mrs. Lucy Messer Holmes and Mary Cromwell were largely influential in bringing about this organization which at first temporary became permanent in 1924.

## Has Many Branches

The National Association of College Women embraces to date the present branch in Washington, and other branches located in Baltimore, Wilmington, Del., New York City, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Chicago, Kansas City, Portsmouth, Petersburg, Va., Charleston, W. Va., St. Louis, and Los Angeles.

The Association has definite desires; first, to improve the educational condition of Negro girls, to raise educational standards in the universities. To this end it is making a survey of the various colleges of the country in which women are trained.

Other speakers on the Association's program included Chas. H. Wesley, Professor of History, Howard University, who gave on Friday evening a very inspiring address on the subject "A Challenge to the College Woman"; Mr. Maurice Moss, who, at the luncheon conference, Sharp Street Community House, head-quarters for the Association in convention, discussed "The College Woman in Interracial Relations"; Dr. Adolph Meyer, Professor of Psychiatry, Johns Hopkins University, who, on Saturday gave a very illuminating talk on "Mental Hygiene for College Students"; and Dr. Iva Peters, Vocational Adviser, Goucher College who spoke on "The Orientation of the College Woman." In addition to those the following members of the association led in discussions Mrs. Anna M. Dingle, "How May the Association be Financed"; Mrs. Helen B. Grossley, "The Organization of Branches"; Grace Coleman, "Living Conditions among Colored Girls in Northern Colleges"—the result of an investigation conducted throughout the year.

The convention will be held next year in New York City.

# RACE CONGRESS CLOSES 10TH SESSION

Leaders From All Parts of Country  
Show Interest in Organization—Dr.  
W. A. Byrd to Direct \$10,000  
Budget.

State Representation for All Committees.

The National Race Congress has just closed one of the most interesting sessions, and one that is destined to be of a most far-reaching effect perhaps than any ever held by our organization. More enthusiasm for the work was exhibited by the leaders from different parts of the country, and the inevitable impression is that we are about ready to get right down to business in this land.

To carry on the work of the Congress for another year a budget of \$10,000 is proposed. Dr. W. A. Byrd of New Jersey was named as director.

Among the many notables who attended this session are: Dr. Cannon of New Jersey, Dr. J. T. Goodall of Pennsylvania, Dr. W. A. Byrd of New Jersey, Dr. J. Francis Robinson of Cambridge, Mass.; Lawyer Linwood G. Keger of Baltimore, Bishop R. A. Carter of Chicago, Dr. J. C. Jackson of Hartford, Conn., Hon. Perry Howard, special assistant to the Attorney General; Dr. M. S. Caver, chaplain 25th Infantry Arizona; Dr. R. W.

Jefferson of Baltimore, Dr. W. J. Winifred, Virginia; Rev. H. N. French, New York; Rev. R. J. Buck, not merely the 18th but the 13th, 14th and 15th amendments as well. Any other enforcement is hypocritical. The resolution continues: "Mob violence, disfranchisement, segregation and the many kindred

evils of this nature flourish in this country where citizens are deprived of the ballot and its power, but the being of May 6, stated that the hall stowal of the ballot will remedy these evils.

"We appeal to Congress to reduce the representation of those that have already expressed their deter-ter ballot limitation, in the elec-mination to be present and lend toral college and the House of Rep-their utmost assistance in this resentatives. And we further commendable effort. The report reminded the organ-as to secure the fullest measure olization of the brilliant and capable American citizenship to them and their rank in the Regular Army of the descendants. 3-14-25

"We appeal to the masses of our United States, and expressed the group to qualify themselves for the opinion that if need be, Equity ballot and also exhaust every means Congress would call upon the Gov- within their power to enable them ternor of the State to request the use it effectively."

In proffering services of its legathese men to the colonelcy of the committee in the case, the Congressregiment during the period of re-urges colored people every where toorganization and recruiting to full contribute toward the expense of thestrength, and pending the matter appeal to the United States Supremeof the selection and appointment Court in the new Louisiana residen-of a permanent colonel of the race. tial segregation ruling.

Rev. Dr. W. H. Jernagin was re-mitted, received and ratified, the elected president, while the toga olection of officers for the ensuing executive secretary fell upon Mrsyear was taken up. By acclama-tion, Charles H. Bailey was re-elected speaker, and remaining of-ficers were elected as follows: Dr. John R. White, deputy speaker; Al-bert Marks, second deputy speak-er; James Hunter, secretary; Adam H. Seabrook, assistant secre-tary; Alexander L. S. Gamby, treasurer; Dr. A. B. Vincent, chap-lain; Lewis E. Toppin, assistant chaplain; Chas. E. Cheatham, re-porter and Clement Morse, ser-geant-at-arms.

## Equity Congress in Annual Meeting Officers Elected for Ensu- ing Year—Mass Meet- ing May 6

At the regular annual meeting of Equity Congress, held Thursday evening, April 23, the work of the organization during the past year was outlined in the report of Speaker Charles H. Bailey amid scenes of enthusiasm that brought reminders of the early days when the late lamented J. Frank Whea-ton was at the helm. Mr. Bailey stated that the congress had main-tained its best traditions in sup-orting all movements looking to the betterment of the welfare of the race, and pointed out that nev-er was the power of a unified raceorganization felt with more signifi-cance in the territory north of Ma-son-Dixon Line than in the lastings and to the speakers and sub-election, when every candidate forjects chosen. At the formal open-major office supported by Equitying on Thursday night, at the Y. M. Congress was returned a victor atC. A., the president, Miss Lucy D. Slowe, dean of women at Howard University, delivered the annual ad-dress. In addition, Mr. Charles famous "Fighting Fifteenth" in ex-Wesley, professor of history, How-haustive manner, and recited re-ard University, spoke on "A Chal-lenge to the College Women." On Friday morning during the luncheon, practically to capacity at that time, given in the Cafeteria of Sharp St.

Community House, the Associationenjoyed a talk from Dr. Iva T. Pet-ers of Goucher, on the subject "The Orientation of College Students." Other vital subjects on the Associa-tion's program were "The Awarding of Fellowships," Mrs. Ella S. Elbert, "Living Conditions Among Colored Girls in the Northern Colleges," "The Results of Investigation," Miss Grace Coleman; "Mental Hygiene for the Colored Student;" and "The Colored Woman in Inter-racial Rela-tions."

A reception by the Baltimore branch was given the Association Friday night in the chapel of Bethel Church. All sessions of the conven-tion were held in the Sharp Street Community House.

## POSTOFFICE MEN MEET IN WASHINGTON

### Postmaster General Opens Convention

Washington, D. C.—The opening of the biennial convention of the National Alliance of Postal Employees was inaugurated with an address by Postmaster General Harry B. New in the Dunbar high school audi-torium. Commissioner Frederick A. Fenning in his first official address to the Race citizens of the capital extended greetings on behalf of the city.

Postmaster General New was ap-plauded for his reference to the patriotic service of postal employees. "I believe that those who work for the American flag are entitled to the respect of all of us who live under its folds. The man who cannot ac-cord full respect to any man who works for the flag cannot be a true and complete American citizen. I trust that the employment in the postal service will be just as pleas-ant for you as any other American citizen. It shall be as long as I am postmaster general."

COL. PAUL HENDERSON ADDRESSES MEET  
Col. Paul Henderson, second as-sistant, reminded members of the al-

liance that many people come into contact with the United States gov-ernment only through the postoffice employee and form an opinion of the entire government from his conduct. W. H. Riddell, general superintend-ent of the railway mail service; J. O. Gilliam, president of the Sixth district branch; W. H. Webb, for employees of the city postoffice; Mrs. Mary Church Terrell and Perry Howard also made brief addresses. They were responded to by A. L. Glenn, president of the National Al-liance of Postal Employees, and John D. Gainey, assistant chief clerk-at-large of the railway mail service. Miss Estelle Pinckney presented a vocal selection, Dr. Eva Dykes ac-companying.

### DELEGATES PRESENT FROM MANY DISTRICTS

Delegates included: First district, E. Thompson, C. E. Lindsley, A. E. Norton and J. B. Taylor; Second district, George Oliver, George L. Rieras, R. J. Narcisse, Joseph W. Mason, John Crawford and James W. Willson; Third district, J. E. Hutch-erson and S. A. Hull; Fourth dis-trict, J. H. W. Simmons and L. L. McDowell; Sixth district, John D. Booker, R. J. Salisbury, C. A. Palmer, I. W. Goldsberry and E. A. Bryant, Jr.; Eeventh district, John L. Prit-ehard, William T. Hensley and G. N. T. Gray; Eighth district, M. D. Anderson, H. W. Beecher, W. H. Owen, Arthur Cole, L. J. Lee, R. C. Hawkins and J. A. Wheatley; Ninth district, W. F. Bufkin, J. H. Cochran E. L. Keene, J. R. Lansing, C. G. King and R. O. Wilhoit; Tenth dis-trict, P. A. Coleman and R. A. Bailey.

## RACE CONGRESS ENDS BRILLIANT SESSION

### Many Questions Vital To The Race Welfare Discussed; Urges Cut In Representa- tion In States Where Col- ored Can't Vote.

### All Citizens Urged To Obey The Law; Plans Industrial Link Assist Colored Migrants—The

## Race Is Urged To Qualify As Voters.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Mar. 19. "Am. P."—The tenth annua legisla-tive session of the National Race Congress, which adjourned Saturday at the Mount Carmel Baptist church marked one of the most brilliant ses-sions in the history of the organiza-tion. Many questions pertaining to the welfare of the Negro were dis-cussed at length during the session, the most important being disfran-chisement of the Negro in the South-ern States, departmental segrega-tion, equality of citizenship, lynch-ing, and a number of others.

Appealing to Congress and to the Republican party for reduction of representation in the Electoral Col-lege and in the House of Represen-tatives from the States where the ballot is restricted because of race. A delegation was appointed to con-vey to President Coolidge felicita-tions upon his inauguration and to assure him the confidence and sup-port of the congress.

The delegation was directed to ask the President's aid in realization of all plans of the congress, especial-ly those which refer to the ending of discrimination in departments of the Federal Government throughout the country. A series of resolutions invited all organizations of the Col-ored race in America to co-operate with the congress, and call upon the unorganized masses to qualify them-selves for the ballot and to exhaust every means to enable them to use it effectively.

Colored citizens everywhere were called upon to render strict obedi-ence to law, and the Nation asked for its full enforcement. Safety of the Nation was declared dependent upon the equality of American citi-zenship in practice as well as in theory. Belief was expressed that a large use of the ballot would de-crease mob violence and lynching.

To put over the 1925 program of the congress, a committee was au-thorized to make out a budget and proceed to raise \$10,000. Another

committee was appointed to work out a plan by which the congress might serve as a link between the Colored laborer and the great industries of the country, and to assist at the source in grading up the social level of Colored migrants.

Officers elected were the Rev. W. H. Jernagin, president; the Rev. J. U. King, vice president; B. F. Jackson, secretary; W. A. Taylor, assistant secretary; C. T. Wilcher, treasurer; J. F. Robinson, grand lecturer; Mrs. Gabrielle Pelham, executive secretary; J. E. Philpot, national organizer; John R. Hawkins, treasurer for the defense fund.

# FORECLOSURE OF U. N. I. A. QUARTERS IS SOUGHT

Unpaid Interest and Taxes  
Invalidate Mortgage Held  
by Sophie Jacquin for  
\$6,000; Ousted Officers  
Co-defendants

Through her attorneys, White and Case, of No. 14 Wall street, Sophie Jacquin has brought an action against the Universal Negro Improvement Association, 56 West 135th street, in which she seeks to foreclose a mortgage bond for \$6,000 on the property now occupied by the organization.

The action is dated June 4 and is returnable within 20 days. Mentioned also as defendants in the action are Samuel Shilohsky, Cyril A. Critchlow, Adrian Johnson, John Sydney de Bourg, William Isles, John W. Fowler, Gabriel E. Stewart, William C. Matthews, Richard E. Warner, Thomas W. Anderson, Emmett L. Gaines, Will-

iam H. Ferris, Elie Garcia, Rudolph Smith, A. Leemington Woodley, Herbert Miller and James O'Meally.

It is significant that most of the defendants mentioned above have severed their relations with the U. N. I. A. and for one cause or another secured judgments against the association.

The mortgage was executed in 1911 by one George W. Powers for the American Mortgage Company and assigned to Mrs. Jacquin. In February of 1923 it was extended to January, 1925, with the express agreement that it would become due after default of the payment of interest or taxes for 30 days.

According to the plaintiff the interest has not been paid and no taxes have been paid since 1921.

If the plaintiff is successful in prosecuting this foreclosure the once powerful U. N. I. A. will be bereft even of its present headquarters. The obligation on its property in 138th street, where Liberty Hall is located, is not mentioned in any way in the action.

The Black Cross Line's steamer the Booker Washington, was libeled soon after it reached port for unpaid bills. It, too, is a subsidiary organization of the U. N. I. A.

## Negro Youth Movement Conf. Set For Atlantic City, August 28 - 29

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 28.—The third annual conference of Negro Youth Movement of America will be held in Atlantic City, New Jersey, August 28 and 29, both dates inclusive according to the president of the movement.

**Will Have Interesting Program**  
The entire program will be centered around the business field. The "How" to inspire our youth toward business preparedness will be fully discussed by men of prominence in the field.

How can we make the idea of business preparedness the property of every American of color?

Address on this topic by Mr. S. H. Rutherford, president of National Benefit Life Insurance Company, Mr. C. C. Spaulding, North Carolina Mutual Insurance Company, and Dr. Emmett J. Scott, secretary treasurer Howard University.

## NEGRO SHIP OFFICERS ORDERED FROM PORT

Jacksonville, Fla., May 11.—Officers of the steamer General George W. Goethals of the Black Cross Navigation and Trading Company Inc., a New York negro organization, were ordered to clear port immediately with their ship by Acting Chief of Police W. B. Cahoon.

The vessel had been here for several days.

The negro officers are charged by the police with spreading propaganda among the negroes here.

No intimation was made by the police as to what action will be taken should the ship not leave the port.

## RACE CONGRESS IN SESSION

(A. N. P.)

The tenth annual session of the National Race Congress is in session. The sessions of the congress are held in the Mount Carmel Baptist church, of which the Rev. W. H. Jernagin, is pastor. The opening meeting was given over to matters of routine the sermon being preached by the Reverend E. C. S. Brown, of the Lott Carey Convalescent Home.

These important topics have discussed at one of each of the four sessions: "The Ballot and Representation," "The Relation of Suffrage to Citizenship and Why the Right to Vote Must Not Be Bridged," "The Power of the Ballot and Why It's Right Should Be Restricted," and "The Unconstitutionality of Disfranchisement and What Must Be Done to Stop It."

No session was held during the day on March 4th, the delegates and visitors taking the occasion to witness the inaugural exercises. There was a session at 8 o'clock in the evening.

The music was an important feature of the congress, there being aside from spirited song services, a short artist recital at the beginning of each evening session.

## National Race Congress Hits Segregation Ruling

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 13.—The National Race Congress in session here last week attacked a recent decision of the Supreme Court of Louisiana in upholding a segregation ordinance, and pledged its support to fighting this question to the end.

The matter was officially brought before the conference by its president, Rev. Dr. Jernagin, who read newspaper clippings relative to the raising of a fund of \$40,000 by colored people of New Orleans and the entire country to bring the case before the Supreme Court of the United States.

Speakers on the subject appeared to be puzzled and amazed at the stand taken by the Louisiana Supreme Court in the face of the decision handed down by the U. S. Supreme Court on the question of residential segregation in connection with the Kentucky case.

## NEGRO WORKER IS HERE.

Rev. Williamson Represents National Rural Industrial Association.

Rev. J. M. Williamson, president of the National Rural Industrial Association, is in Memphis in interest of the Negro. This is a negro organization for the betterment of the race and to develop the rural communities. This association publishes a journal, The National Watchman, which is to be scattered over the south.

probably the most logical scheme ever put forth in the south to bring about a better understanding between the two races and teach the negroes along the proper lines.

Every person who loves the south and hopes to maintain the peace and traditions of the south will give this work immediate consideration, giving their moral and financial support.

## NEW TO ADDRESS

## P. O. ALLIANCE

Postmaster General To Welcome Postal Convention  
Tuesday

## DELEGATES COMING FROM ALL SECTIONS

Race Organization Represents  
All Branches Of Postal Service

Washington, D. C.—(Afro Bureau)—The national capital is ready for the entertainment of the eighth biennial convention of the National Alliance of Postal Employees, an organization composed of colored workers in all branches of the postal service which will meet here July 7th to 11th, inclusive.

The opening meeting, to which the public is invited, will be held in the auditorium of the Dunbar High School next Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock. The speakers will include Harry S. New, the Postmaster General, Paul Henderson, the Second Assistant Postmaster General, Walter H. Riddell, general superintendent of the railway mail service, and others.

**Cleveland School**  
The business sessions of the convention will be held at the Cleveland School beginning next Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock.

A reception and dance will be given in compliment to the delegates and visitors next Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock in the armory of the Dunbar High School. L. Edgar Atkinson is the chairman of the committee, which has charge of this affair.

On next Thursday night a reception will be given in honor of the delegates and visitors by John D. Gainey, assistant chief clerk at large, railway mail service. It will be held at the Whitelaw Hotel at 7 o'clock.

## Committee In Charge

The committee in charge of arrangements for the convention is composed of S. M. Jackson, L. E. Atkinson, Garfield Chapman, E. A. Bryant, Jr., Theodore B. Gordon, A. R. Ore, G. A. Pinn, R. A. Lee and R. E. Williams.

The officers of the National Alliance of Postal Employees, who will be in attendance at this convention, are A. L. Glenn, Atlanta, Ga., president; H. H. Ateman, Jr. Memphis,

Tenn., vice-president; W. H. Reeves, Atlanta, Ga., treasurer; J. H. Jones, Chicago, Ill., secretary; E. D. Thompson, New Orleans, La., editor of the official organ; J. B. Brown Jr., St. Louis Mo., business manager and R. L. Bailey, Indianapolis, Ind. attorney.

## District Presidents

The district presidents, who will be in attendance are James M. Richardson, R. E. L. Hutton, W. M. Montgomery, William Welch, R. F. Morrison, J. O. Gilliam, Robert I. Jones, Irving Butler, R. Q. Wright, J. H. Nelson and V. H. Sparrow. The delegates who have been elected to the convention are as follows:

First District: E. Thompson, C. E. Lindsey, A. E. Norton and J. B. Taylor.

## Second District

Second District: George Oliver, George L. Rieras, R. J. Narcisse, Joseph W. Mason, John Crawford and James W. Wilson.

Third District: J. E. Hutchinson and S. A. Hull.

Fourth District: J. H. W. Simmons and L. L. McDowell.

Sixth District: John D. Booker, R. J. Salisbury, C. A. Palmer, J. W. Goldsberry and E. A. Bryant, Jr.

Seventh District: John L. Pritchard, William T. Hensley and G. N. P. Gray.

## Eighth District

Eighth District: M. D. Anderson, H. W. Beecher, W. H. Owen, Arthur Cole, L. J. Lee, R. C. Hawkins and L. A. Wheatley.

Ninth District: W. F. Bufkin, J. H. Cochran, E. L. Keene, J. R. Lansing, C. G. King and R. O. Wilhoit.

Tenth District: P. A. Coleman and R. A. Bailey.

No reports have yet been received of the delegates elected to represent the fifth and eleventh districts.

# Stormy Election of Officers Marks Closing of Postal Employees Convention Here

After a stormy session, during which its continuance was at stake, the National Alliance of Postal Employees adjourned early this morning to meet in Memphis, Tenn., on the second Wednesday in July, 1927.

## Old Officers Beaten

The election of officers were held shortly before adjournment. All of the old officers were defeated. Roy O. Wilhoit, of St. Louis, Mo., defeated A. L. Glenn, of Atlanta, Ga., for president. J. H. Jones, of Chicago, Ill., defeated H. H. Ateman, of Memphis, Tenn., for vice president. H. Jones, of Chicago, Ill., who was particularly under fire, tendered his resignation which was accepted. Sidney M. Jackson, of 2007 Thirteenth Street, Northwest, Washington, D.C., was elected to succeed him, over G. N. T. Gray, of Indianapolis. R. E. L. Hutton, of New Orleans, La., defeated William H. Reeves, of Atlanta, Ga., for treasurer. Irving Butler, of Memphis, Tenn., defeated Joseph B. Brown, Jr., of St. Louis, Mo., for auditor. James H. Nelson, of Kansas City, Mo., was elected editor of the Postal Alliance, the official organ of the organization.

## Funds Withheld

The trouble, which caused internal dissension in the National Alliance and created a situation which threatened to rend the organization at its eighth biennial convention, was caused by the incorporation of the organization in the State of Illinois as the National Fraternal Alliance of Postal Employees and the failure of the national secretary, J. H. Jones, of Chicago, to remit his monthly collections from the various locals to the treasurer.

Mr. Jones did not attend the convention until Saturday morning. He made his report and then offered a post dated check for the money he had not remitted. Upon the advice of Henry Lincoln Johnson this offer

of Jacksonville; Frank A. Carter of St. Louis, W. J. Harvey of Memphis, and Henry T. Ellington of Birmingham.

## Visit Colonel Young's Grave

Members of the National Alliance of Postal Employees visited Arlington National Cemetery at noon and placed wreaths on the graves of Colonel Charles Denton Young and the Unknown Soldier.

Friday was taken up with reports of officers. R. L. Bailey, of Indianapolis, Ind, attorney for the National Alliance, submitted his report covering particularly the incorporation of the organization in the State of Illinois. It was adopted in executive session.

Abolition of the use of photographs by the Civil Service Commission as a means of identification was urged by the committee on the address of the president.

On Saturday morning, Henry Lincoln Johnson addressed the convention. He warmly praised Postmaster General Harry S. Ned, First Assistant Postmaster General John H. Bartlett, Second Assistant Postmaster General Paul Henderson, and Assistant Chief Clerk at large John D. Gainey. "You will live a long time before you will ever see their replicas," he said. He advised them that they do not have to truckle. "Don't you do it wherever you live," he said.

## Social Festivities

On Wednesday evening there was a reception and dance in honor of delegates and visitors at the Dunbar High School. On Thursday evening, John D. Gainey, assistant chief clerk at large, railway mail service, gave a smoker at the Whitelaw Hotel. Friday evening there was a boat ride down the Potomac to Riverview, Md.

Among the delegates who attended the convention were two women postal clerks of the Grand Central Terminal, New York City. They were Misses Bertha Bonaparte and Charlotte Gatewood. They were presented to the convention on Saturday afternoon.

was rejected and the matter was finally referred to the executive committee for further action.

## Governor Bartlett Speaks

The first business session of the convention was held in the Cleveland school last Wednesday morning. At this session Governor John H. Bartlett spoke after President Glenn had made his report. He declared that it was hard to determine whether or not the use of photographs as a means of identification by the Civil Service Commission, which he was formerly president, was right or wrong. He said that it was only natural for a person employing a clerk to want to see like what he or she looked. He said that the object in view was not always discriminatory, for other means of discrimination were available. He advised that it would be better for the organization to direct its fight against the person who discriminates on account of color. Governor Bartlett was introduced by John T. Risher, of Washington, D.C.

Tendency toward the elimination of colored men from the postal service was pointed out by President Glenn in his biennial report. He urged the members of the Alliance to comply strictly "with the postal laws and regulations at all times; to obey superior officers without argument; and to render each day the best service possible."

Advantages of centralized organization were emphasized by Rienzi B. Lemus, president of the Brotherhood of Dining Car Employees. He explained to the convention the advantages to be obtained through collective bargaining.

H. H. Ateman, vice president, told of the results of the membership campaign during the year. He commended especially the work of Roscoe Mitchell of Baltimore; E. A. Bryant, of

# National Organization - 1925.

ATLANTIC CITY N. J. PRESS  
AUGUST 11, 1925

## National President Arrives Here to Make Necessary Arrangements — Lodge and Social News

NORTHSIDE BUREAU  
1711 Arctic Av.

The third annual meeting of the National Negro Youth movement will be staged in Atlantic City Aug. 28 and 29. I. J. K. Wells, founder of the organization and its present national president, arrived in the city yesterday to arrange the details of the program. The principal speakers at the main sessions will be C. C. Spaulding, Dr. Gilbert H. Jones and Dr. Emmett J. Scott, secretary-treasurer of Howard university. Mr. Wells stated yesterday that the movement is so arranged that any youth, whether official delegate to the convention or not, may attend the conferences. The program of the conference will center around a practical program that organized youth should carry out in 1925-26, with economic preparedness in the foreground. What the Negro youth can contribute to the Sesqui-Centennial will also be discussed.

The Negro Youth movement, formerly the American Federation of Negro Students, is purported to be the youth movement of the race. It was started solely by Negro students from Cornell, Yale, Howard, Oberlin, Lincoln, Penn State, Harvard, Tuskegee, Downingtown, Montclair Normal and the Atlantic City high school. It was founded in Atlantic City in the summer of 1922 by a group of local and visiting students and grew out of the intercollegiate literary meetings held at Union Baptist Temple, of which the present Intercollegiate Literary society is a branch. The organization is dedicated to the purpose of increasing co-operation, stimulating race pride, the creation of a higher racial culture, the encouragement of a diversification of education and generally to promote social efficiency. "What Our Youth Can Do in Helping to Build Negro Business" will be the subject of the address by C. C. Spaulding, noted business man of Durham, N. C.

### Union Temple Notes

Deacon William E. Carter, chairman of the Board of Deacons, has issued a special call for a meeting of the entire membership of the church, to be held this evening, at 9 o'clock. Matters of great importance will be taken up. The senior choir will meet tonight at 9 o'clock; all members are requested to be present. Miss Ella Burns, president, Miss Eunice Brown, secretary.

The ushers will hold their regular weekly business meeting tonight at 9 o'clock. A special call has also been made for a meeting of the junior ushers, at 8 o'clock. The

Ladies' Aid will hold their regular weekly meeting tomorrow night, at 9 o'clock. On Thursday night of this week the Willing Workers will hold their regular meeting in the ladies' reception room; the president, Mrs. Ivy Murray, earnestly requests all members to be present.

**Collegiate Dance at Fitzgerald's**  
The "Five Ukelele Ikes" will be a feature at the collegiate dance that will be staged at Fitzgerald's auditorium tonight under personal supervision of Edward Gonzales, local dance promoter. There will be several other novel features and many prizes. Charlie King's Radio Sirens will furnish music for dancing.

**Request Return Certificates**  
Dr. R. R. Moton, president of the National Negro Business league, and Bryant A. Hammond, transportation agent for the league, are urging delegates who plan to attend the meeting of the league at Tulsa, to request certificates when purchasing tickets, in order that the return trip may be purchased at one-half fare. Two hundred and fifty certificates are necessary to insure the half-fare rate. Tickets for the convention city may be purchased any time after August 15, and the return date is extended to August 25, in order to accommodate the plans of the Muskogee people who have arranged a side trip to Muskogee on Saturday, August 22. Delegates are also urged to write Professor J. E. Johnson, 120 N. Greenwood st., Tulsa, Okla., and make reservations for their rooms.

### Cannon With "Soaps"

Joseph Cannon, an eccentric dancer, will be one of the dancing features of the annual frolic to be staged by the soap box minstrel show at the Rendezvous, Georgia av. and the Boardwalk, Aug. 28. He will feature the Charleston and other popular steps.

The local committee in charge of the arrangements have begun work on arranging for the entertainment of the Citizens' Republican club and their friends when they will make the annual jaunt to the seashore. The soap box represents the social group of this club. Several hundred members of the club make the trip every year. The committee is preparing to receive the biggest crowd that has yet attended the annual frolic. The big Rendezvous palace is large enough to comfortably house the huge crowd. After the show the Soaps and their friends will enjoy dancing. Two orchestras have already been engaged and will furnish continuous music for dancing. Tickets for the affair will soon be in the hands of the local committee.

### Offshore Rally

An attempt to raise \$1000 for the benefit of St. Paul A. M. E. church, Pleasantville, is being made by a group of members and workers. Several entertainments have been arranged, among which will be a watermelon feast and pig foot supper at the church on Thursday night of this week, under auspices of the building and loan committee of the church. An evening of fun has been arranged

by the committee for all who will attend. The committee is composed of Mrs. Clara Green, chairman; A. A. Gibson, and the pastor, Rev. H. L. Van Buren. A cordial invitation is extended to Atlantic City friends of the work.

### Vets Band Notice

A special call has been issued by the band leader and the drum major of the Rheims Post No. 564, V. F. W., for every member of the band to be present on Saturday afternoon of this week to take part in the dedicatory exercises of the new home on that day. The members of the band are asked to gather at Fitzgerald's, in uniform, promptly at 1 o'clock. Chas. H. Donaway is the band leader, and S. V. Hiawatha is drum major.

The home, which is one of the most beautiful homes of its kind to be erected in honor of soldiers who fought in the recent World War, will be formally presented and dedicated on Saturday afternoon at 3.30 o'clock, all of the ceremonies to be staged at the building, Kentucky and Drexel avs. All of the city commissioners and many prominent citizens are slated to speak at the dedicatory exercises. Sunday will be open house all day, and on Monday night the soldiers will stage an inaugural ball.

### Fifth Anniversary

Mr. and Mrs. George Harmon, Smiths Landing, were tendered a surprise party in honor of their fifth wedding anniversary by several of their friends from Atlantic City. Chas. H. Donaway, Howard Johnson, of 1042 Drexel av., and Howard Johnson, of Fernwood av., Smiths Landing, conveyed the invited guests by motor from the shore to the home of the honored couple. The evening was pleasantly passed talking over old times and listening to many choice musical selections. Later a delicious repast was served. Many beautiful and useful gifts were showered upon the couple. Among those who attended were: Mrs. Rose Harris, Mrs. Ida Giles, Mrs. Cordelia Payne Donaway, Mrs. Fanny Gates, Mrs. Mary J. Dorsey, Mrs. Mamie Lewis, Mrs. Laura Johnson, Mme. Jennie Danphienor and Mrs. Sarah E. Harris.

### Hostess at Dinner

Mrs. Rose B. Carr, 105 N. New York av., was hostess at dinner to a few relatives and friends recently at the Reliance cottage, 1910 Casplan av. Mrs. Sarah E. Harris, a well-known cateress, was in charge of all preparations. Among the guests were Mrs. Rebecca Wright, of Erwin, Pa.; Miss Rebecca Carleson, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Purnell, of Philadelphia; Rev. Albert Carter Sanders and Mrs. Mary Dorsey.

### Thomas White Dies

Thomas Edward White, 19, son of Mrs. Aurelia Broadway, died early Sunday morning at the home of his mother, 1926 Garfield av. Mr. White is survived by his wife, Mrs. Madeline White, a two-months' old daughter, his mother, and several relatives and a host of friends. Mrs. White is the sister of Cecil Richards. The remains may be viewed Tuesday night from 7 until 10 o'clock at the undertaking parlors of Chas. E. Donaway, Baltic and Pennsylvania avs. The funeral will be held at Donaway's funeral chapel Wednesday afternoon at 2.30. The body will be shipped to Walkers, Va. for burial.

### Marching Club Meeting

The Marching Club of Garden City Lodge No. 6, B. P. O. Reindeers, will hold a regular meeting at the Y. M. C. A. tonight at 9.30 o'clock. All members of the club are requested to be present. Business relative to the annual convention will be taken up. W. H. Gaskins, secretary.

### Brief News Notes

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel DuBois and daughter, of New York, have returned to their home, after a pleasant stay at the Reliance cottage, 1910 Casplan av. E. O. Brown, of Cleveland, Ohio, brother-in-law of Mrs. S. E. Harris, owner of the cottage, also spent a few days here en route to Wilmington, Del.

The Triangle Society club will hold its weekly meeting tonight at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Watkins, 908 Baltic av.

Mrs. Sarah Mannuel, 1222 Baltic ave., well-known local hairdresser, left last week for Atlanta, Ga., to attend the convention of the Madame Walker agents. This is the ninth national session of these agents.

The condition of Frank Gordon, 1603 Arctic av., who is now in Northfield under care of his physician, is reported as improved. Mr. Gordon is a member of Lighthouse lodge, No. 9, I. B. P. O. E. W., and also an active member of Rheims post, No. 64, V. F. W.

Mrs. Annie Webb Lee left the shore last Friday to attend the funeral of a lifelong friend of her parents, Robert G. Mackey.

All members of Ocean Spray Tent, No. 65, are requested to meet tonight, at 8.30, at their usual meeting place. Important business will be transacted. Ellen Sails, S. M.; Jennie Gaskins, secretary.

Dr. Joseph E. Brown, city physician of Keystone, W. Va., and his wife and family are spending a few days at the shore. Dr. Brown is an assistant county health officer and also coroner at Keystone.

The Reindeer will supervise an auto ride and dance on Wednesday night of this week. The dance will be held at the Elephant hotel, Margate City, and will be the first of its kind.

Prof. Thomas H. Miles and William H. Jackson motored over from Cape May to attend the Fletcher Henderson affair on Friday night at the Waltz Dream. Prof. Miles is head of a public school in Greensboro, N. C. Mr. Jackson is a medical student at the University of Pennsylvania.

## Black Cross Steamer Goethals Chartered

The Black Cross Navigation & Trading Co., 56 West 135th street, New York City, owners of the steamer General George W. Goethals, has chartered the vessel for a period of two years. Mr. B. L. Stafford, 15 William street, New York City, at \$25,000, according to a letter from the Overseas Navigation Corporation, with offices at 20 Wall street.

## HAIRDRESSERS, COSMETICIANS, CLOSE MEETING

## National League Session Featured by Contest Demonstrations

Detroit, Mich., Sept. 13.—The National Hairdressers and Cosmeticians league has just closed its second annual convention and beauty show, which was held at the Elks Hall, Sherman and Hastings Sts. The meeting, which was attended by representatives from all over the country, was filled with interest and enthusiasm. The principal features of the meeting were lectures and demonstrations by the various branches of the profession.

On the afternoon of the last day of the convention, a hairdressing contest was staged, in which the following persons participated: Mme. Elizabeth Knox, Chicago; Mme. Eva White, Chicago; Mme. Bertha Bogan, Detroit; Mme. Catherine Sanders, Buffalo, using as their subjects the following ladies: Mme. Jessie Moody, Chicago; Mrs. Josephine Perkins, Chicago; Mrs. Elliot, New York; Mme. Georgia Nelson, Detroit; Miss Alma Dotson, Chicago; and Mme. E. R. Echols, Detroit.

The result of the contest was as follows: First honorable mention, Mme. Elizabeth Knox, Chicago; second honorable mention, Mme. Eva White, Chicago; third honorable mention, Virginia Harris, Detroit.

The meeting closed with the installation of officers and a grand dance.

Officials for the ensuing years were: President, B. F. Knox, Chicago; vice president, Lenora Shaw, Memphis; financial secretary, Cora Lytle, Chicago; corresponding secretary, Emma Jenkins, Buffalo; recording secretary, B. Washington, Buffalo; treasurer, C. W. Miller, Chicago; historian, Rosa Gunn, Detroit; inner guard, J. C. Dunbar, Detroit; chaplain, E. Nelson, Detroit; parliamentarian, Henrietta Goins, Minnesota; editor, Eva White; counsel, F. P. Harden; associate editor, Pauline Jackson, and business manager, F. P. Harden, all of Chicago.

Buffalo, N. Y., was selected as the next place of meeting.

## COLORED HOTEL OWNERS MEET IN WASHINGTON

(Columbian Press Bureau)

Washington.—Last week the colored hotel owners met at the New Liberty Hotel to discuss progress and development of their national organization which represents 247 hotels. The organization is especially interested in highly trained management and superior sanitation. The meeting was addressed by Joseph L. Greenhouse, president, on "Hotel Management, Cooperation and Service." Owners of all of our leading hotels from the Atlantic to the Pacific were in attendance.

# K. of P.'s Go to Louisville—Elks to invade Richmond—Business Men To Tulsa and Doctors to Chicago—Millions to Be Spent On Railroads.

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 13.—(By A. N. P.)—Throughout the land, during the month of August, it has been conservatively estimated that Colored America alone, will spend more than \$25,000,000 on rail fares and expenses during attendance at convention and in having vacations. This does not include the other amount, say at least another \$1,000,000 or more that will be spent by those who travel in automobiles, buy thousands of gallons of gasoline, oil and other necessities connected with motor touring.

August is the "climax month" of conventions. The Knights of Pythias, 25,000, will swoop down on Louisville; the military end of the aggregation being under the direction of Major General R. R. Jackson of Chicago, who will keep the division under strict military discipline during the entire period. The sessions of the Grand Lodge will be under the direction of Supreme Commander S. W. Green of New Orleans.

The national convention of the Independent, Benevolent, and Protective Order of Elks of the World, meets in Richmond, Virginia. This will be guided by the hand of J. Finley Wilson of Washington, Grand Exalted Ruler. It has been announced that 40,000 will accept the hospitality of the famous capital of Virginia, and "make the welkin ring" for practically a week. This occasion will be particularly enlivened by the contest for Grand Exalted Ruler, in which T. B. Watkins of

Dr. M. O. Dumas of Washington, president, will hold its session in Chicago. The attendance at this convention, while not as large as that of some of the fraternal bodies, nevertheless, promises to be the largest in the history of the organization. The Chicago committee informs that preparations are being made to entertain several hundred visitors who will be in Chicago at the time of the convention, "just because Chicago is such a fine place to visit." All Chicago organizations, including the Associated Business Club, the Appomattox Club, the newspapers, and individual citizens, will have special entertainment during the week of the convention.

Word has been received in Chicago that coming and going many hundreds of visitors attending other conventions will spend a day or two in Chicago. Preparations are, also, being made by "Windy City" folks to extend the glad hand of welcome to these, "as though their main objective were Chicago," as one citizen put it.

America to be held at Columbus Ave. A. M. E. Zion church, corner Columbus Ave. and Northampton St., Boston, Aug. 3, 4, 5, 1925. Delegates are expected from all sections of the country.

The first session will open at 8 o'clock P. M. Aug. 3rd. The local committee, headed by Mr. W. S. Sparrow, 3rd Vice President of the Association, reports that they are making elaborate arrangements for the delegates attending the convention. Convention headquarters will be maintained at 422 Mass. Ave., Boston. Mr. Sparrow is president of the Boston Local Exchange of the Association.

The National President, Mr. R. Ross Burt of New York will assist the local committee in the producing of an up to date fashion show. The best of its kind ever shown in Boston.

All Tailors, Dressmakers, Pressers, Milliners, and Furriers who wish to become members of the Association will please communicate with W. S. Sparrow, president of Boston local, 422 Mass. Ave., Boston, or Mrs. E. H. S. Cheatham, 84 Humboldt Ave., Roxbury or 346 Warren St., Roxbury, organizer.

## National Officers

The officers of the National are: R. Ross Burt, president, New York City; Jas. R. Jones, treasurer, Tuskegee, Ala.; T. M. Harrison, asst. secretary, Philadelphia; Mrs. Margaret J. Green, first vice-pres., Hartford, Conn.; M. K. Tyson, executive secretary, Burlington, N. C.; C. E. Howard, supervising general office, Philadelphia; W. S. Sparrow, second v-pres., Boston; G. R. Higginbotham, fourth v-pres., Atlanta; Preston A. Barnes, asst. supt. Gen'l office, Atlantic City.

## Pres. Burt in Town

Mr. R. R. Burt, national president of the Nat'l Colored Tailors Asso., which is to convene here Aug. 3-5, told the Guardian representative that he thought this 6th convention would be the beginning of real progress along constructive work. He said that he would bring over a dozen models from New York. He remarked that the association was at first only tailors but now the milliners, pressers and furriers had joined.

Mr. Burt's idea is to come to the place where the association could set up original styles of dress.

## INTERNATIONAL ALLIANCE OF NEGROES OCCUPIES NEW HOME

(By The Associated Negro Press)

Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 13.—The newly equipped executive offices of the International Alliance of Negroes will celebrate the first anniversary of its opening of headquarters here this morning. The new home at 1330 Lombard

Street. The entire building, which is three stories high, will be devoted to the business of the Alliance. The building is elegantly furnished and is equipped with modern fixtures for doing business. There is an efficient working staff of stenographers and clerks and busy messengers. The building is centrally located.

Dr. Lionel A. Francis is founder and supreme president of the Alliance. Dr. Francis first came into prominence in this city during his association with the Universal Negro Improvement Association as its Philadelphia president. His helpful service in this connection was pronounced to an astounding degree, for here he conducted as a chain enterprise a medical and dental clinic, a legal dispensary and other agencies unknown in the various U. N. I. A. branches.

Dr. Francis enters his work knowingly and well prepared, having received his training both in America and abroad. He is a product of Howard, Edinburgh and Sarbonne. Because of his high standard of training and his proven ability in organization work, he was unanimously chosen fiscal agent to the joint committee to the Sesqui-Centennial International Exposition in which he is now playing an active part.

## HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION CONVENTION IN CHICAGO

(By Associated Negro Press.)

Chicago, Aug. 19.—The National Hospital Association Convention will be held in this city, August 24. In addition to the regular program, which will be most helpful and instructive to hospital folk, representatives of the Council on Medical Education and Hospitals of the American Hospital Association, the Hospital Library and Service Bureau, Hospital Management, American Nurses' Association, The National Association of Graduate Colored Nurses, and the National Medical Association have been invited.

There are two hundred hospitals controlled by Negroes, yet only about 25 per cent of them are listed in the hospital records of the country. It is the aim of the National Hospital Association to put the other 75 per cent on the map. Many of those not registered are doing splendid work, but because of lack of organization are not properly recognized.

DURHAM, N. C.—Hot Springs, Arkansas, has been selected for the 1926 convention of the National Association of Teachers in Colored schools. R. S. Crockett was elected president.

That not less than ten per cent of Black children enter grade school beyond the eighth grade was the report made by W. W. Saunders, former president of the association. The object of the association is to protect race teachers to make larger freedom possible for them in the conduct of their schools and to guarantee them ample salaries. Many prominent educators of both races attended the convention.

## NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF TAILORS MEETS IN BOSTON

Boston, Mass., Aug. 14.—The National Association of Negro Tailors, Dressmakers, Milliners and Furriers, which met last week, closed their meeting with election of officers. The sessions were held in the Columbus Ave. A. M. E. Zion church.

The following officers were elected: President, Mrs. Margaret J. Green, Hartford, Conn.; first vice-president, W. S. Sparrow, Boston; assistant vice secretary, James R. Jones, Tuskegee, Ala.; treasurer, C. E. Harrison, Philadelphia, Pa.; supervisor general officer, Preston A. Barnes, Atlantic City, N. J.; assistant supervisor officer, Mrs. Minnie T. Wright, Boston.

Mayor James M. Curley donated \$200 for the entertainment of the delegates and presented them with a golden key to the city. Next year the convention will be held in Hartford, Conn.

# Youth Movement Closes Conference: Nominate Washington for Fame Hall

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Aug. 31.—The third national conference of the Negro Youth Movement of America was held in this city last week, August 28 and 29. The program varied from the ordinary to the sublime, and reached epic strength when Dr. Chas. A. Lewis, prominent Quaker City thinker and observer, nominated the late Booker T. Washington to the American Hall of Fame. The discussions varied from planning a program to carry out the idea of "Business Preparedness" throughout the race, our political conditions and needs, to that of the contribution of our youth to race and nation through the Sesqui-Centennial International Exposition held in Philadelphia for six months next year.

The sessions were opened Friday afternoon for registration, and the resultant roll call held names of all sections, from the connecting St. Paul, Minn., and Hartford, Conn., southward to the Gulf. Geo. W. Goodman coming from Hartford and Mrs. A. Bond from St. Paul.

Given Keys of City.

The youth movement received an official welcome to the city from its Honorable Mayor, Edward L. Bader when Richard Allen, secretary in the office of the Mayor, presented the key to the city of Atlantic City to the Negro Youth Movement. The key was received by Ford Harris Davis, master of ceremonies. A hearty welcome on the part of the Union Baptist Church, where the sessions of the meeting were held.

The keynote of the conference was delivered by George W. Goodman of Hartford, Conn. In his

speech, the youthful but eloquent New Englander outlined the program of the conference. "The outstanding purpose of the conference," said Goodman, "is to seek ways and means to put over the one idea of Business Preparedness throughout the race." He also stated that the time had come when the young Negro must apply himself intelligently to the use of the ballot as a powerful means in helping our group to make progress.

The address of Goodman, an ex-secretary of the movement, was beautiful, forceful, logical, but not flighty. Frequent reference was made to the Sesqui-Centennial International Exposition, to be held in Philadelphia next year, with emphasis on the part that we must play in it. The address of the president, I. J. K. Wells of Philadelphia, was a plain-sense explanation of the movement, a review of the year's activity, and a forecasting of the activity of the movement. Declaring that the chief good of the movement, like most of the good things of earth, could not be measured in money; he set forth to relate the contribution of the movement to thought and action. "It has caused more serious thinking on our economic needs

and aspirations," spoke the youth movement chief. "There are many members of our group who have chosen business as their life's work because of the efforts of the movement. However, we realize that we as yet are unknown to thousands of our group. The first step that Mr. Collier, director-general of the big exposition in Philadelphia, has taken has been to build so as to pave the way for real work for the Sesqui-Centennial. Also an enormous house-building program is under way.

For three years the movement has steadily made the acquaintance of our people throughout the country. A subtle but effective process has given the movement the advertisement necessary to make it known. We now, therefore, feel that the way has been paved to do some real constructive work. Now that our name is known, we must seek to make our purpose effective. I want to explain to the public just what our conception of the 'Business Preparedness' idea is. We do not mean that we shall stop with the preparation gained through training in schools and colleges. We mean moral preparedness, financial preparedness, as well as that we as a group must be brought to that state of mind wherein we are psychologically prepared to support our enterprises that our youth may have larger opportunities."

Spaulding Stresses Character.

In reinforcing their position, the president of the movement quoted from a communication from C. C. Spaulding, president of one of our largest insurance companies. Said Mr. Spaulding: "If we could reach the youths and let them understand that they must build on character and integrity it would be a wonderful thing for the future of our business and professions. One of our great faults lies in our method of spending. Here is the point: We must learn to watch our dollars after they have left our pockets. A person's dollar should buy more than his immediate purchase, whether it be a pair of shoes, a pound of meat, an automobile, or anything else."

"We must make our dollars buy opportunities for our children. In the existing order of our economic fabric our money is so spent that it buys articles, goods, but not opportunities. Our dollar even spent for daily needs has a social duty as well as an individual duty to perform. To you, parents and youth of America, let me suggest that we begin to follow our dollars after they have left our purses and see that they serve their full purpose and highest good. Is your dollar a selfish dollar or a social dollar, serving our own group in the largest manner as it serves us individually?"

One of the striking addresses of the conference was delivered by Dr. Chas. A. Lewis, prominent Philadelphia physician and keen political observer. He urged our

youth coming into voting age to take an intelligent interest in the political welfare of our group. To vote for principle rather than party. He said:

"The Negro must not be discouraged because there are people who are opposed to his use of the ballot. When we realize that the white man fought to prevent their own mothers, wives and sisters from obtaining the vote, we may expect a great battle to obtain our own political freedom. The Negro must resort to strategy" expounded the Philadelphia observer. "Politics is a science and, if we would succeed in this field, our youth must begin to study it."

Nominates Booker T. Washington for Hall of Fame.

In referring to the late but eminent Dr. Washington, the Philadelphian said: "Dr. Washington discouraged the Negro from taking a part in politics, and yet Booker T. Washington was a master in indi-

vidual politics. We are just beginning to appreciate the real worth of this great personage." And herewith Dr. Lewis startled the audience with an eloquent tribute to the great founder of Tuskegee. His peroration was: "Because of his nobility of character, because of his magnificent intellect, on account of his denial of self, because he opened the door of hope to a race, and because of his great contribution to America, and to civilization, I nominate him for the Hall of Fame to be forever enshrined in stone as he lives in the memory of his fellowmen." The address of Dr. Lewis was perhaps the most warmly applauded of the conference.

The president of the movement, as chairman of the meeting, closed the conference with a summary of the achievements of the two-day session. He briefly analyzed the audience, saying: "I notice that we have a majority of women present tonight. I am glad of this, glad for the youth of the race. For it is the mothers at the hearthside who must instill in our youth character, ambition, and the basic principles so essential to our advancement. I appeal to you and to every mother of the race, above whom we cannot rise, to help us carry on."

The fourth national conference will be held in Philadelphia in 1926, at the close of the Come-to-the-Sesqui-Centennial Conest. Hon. John C. Asbury, director of colored effort in the Centennial, came to the conference to invite the public to the Sesqui-Centennial, which lasts from June 1 to December 1, 1926.

# Negro Historical Asso. To Celebrate Tenth Anniversary

On the 9th and 10th of September the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History will celebrate its tenth anniversary in Washington, D. C. According to the end of the tenth year of this first systematic effort to embody the civilization of the Negro, the management invites special attention to this occasion, which marks a epoch in the development of the Negro. The race has been gradually taught that no group can make much progress without preserving a record from which its program for the future can be worked out of the wisdom which can come only with an appreciation of the failures and successes of the past.

The association has, therefore, increased in favor with many who at first did not take it seriously. Some thought that the society might not add anything new to the already voluminous and worthless

(Continued on Page 2.)

literature of the Negro. The work did not proceed far, however, before the scientific publications of the association convinced intelligent people that this organization had invaded a new field to render the cause of truth a distinct service. It has published facts in scientific form, believing that facts properly set forth will tell their own story.

Frederick L. Hoffman, statistician of the Prudential Life Insurance company, likened the movement unto the important work started by John R. Green in popularizing the history of England. A. A. Goldenwiser characterized the enterprise an excellent one deserving an enthusiastic support. Dr. J. Franklin Jameson, editor of the American Historical Review, indorsed the effort as an undertaking deserving a cordial welcome. Prof. W. B. Munro, of Harvard University, acclaimed the first pub-

lication an historical journal of excellent quality, and Kelly Miller styled it the most scholarly magazine ever published by Negroes.

And this is the standard to which the association has adhered. It has not tried to whitewash the Negro by proclaiming his achievements without noting his failures. Furthermore, it has not endeavored to publish what the whites have thought of the Negro, not what they have done for their brother of African blood, and not what they have done against him. The aim of the association has always been to adhere to the new plan of presenting the Negro himself to the world as reflected in what he himself has thought and felt and attempted and accomplished. In this way the association has secured the support of both races who appreciate the value of saving the records of the Negro that the race may not become a negligible factor in the thought of the world.

In working out the program for this celebration of the tenth anniversary all aspects of Negro life and history have been taken into account. Dr. Alain Leroy Locke, of Washington, and Dr. James H. Dillard, of the John F. Slater fund, will speak on the civilization of Africa. Mr. R. Maurice Moss, of Baltimore, and Mr. Abram L. Harris, of the Minneapolis Urban League, will discuss present day conditions of the Negro in Baltimore, Pittsburgh, Philadelphia and Cincinnati. Prof. William T. LaPrade of Duke University, President J. P. McConnell of State Teachers College of Virginia and Dr. Charles H. Wesley of Howard University will deliver addresses on the Negro before the Civil war.

On this occasion the program will carry something new. Realizing the importance of definite knowledge of the achievements and possibili-

ties of the Negro in the economic world, the association has engaged Mr. W. Gomez of the Bankers Fire Insurance Company, Mr. C. C. Spaulding and Prof. W. G. Pearson of Durham, N. C., to discuss the importance of making a survey of the actual achievements of Negroes in business, their opportunities and the causes of their failures.

At the luncheon several persons will deliver informal addresses and then will follow the second evening session devoted exclusively to the Negro press. Mr. Robert S. Abbott, of the Chicago Defender, will preside, and addresses on the development of the Negro newspaper and the province of the Negro press will be delivered by Dr. L. H. King, editor of the Southwestern Christian Advocate, and Mr. Robert L. Ramm, of the Pittsburgh Courier. Mr. E. Washington Rhodes, of the Philadelphia Tribune, and Mr. Carl Murphy, of the Baltimore Afro-American, will participate in the general discussion.

The last session will be devoted exclusively to the Negro church. Rev. William L. Imes of Philadelphia, Bishop L. W. Kyles of the A. M. E. Zion Church and Bishop R. A. Carter of the C. M. E. Church will present the progress and achievements of the Negro church. Miss Estelle E. Pinkney and Dr. Charles Sumner Wormley will furnish music for this and other important sessions.

The public will be glad to learn, too, that the research work of the association has continued along serious lines. In ten volumes of the Journal of Negro History already published there have appeared in current articles and documents many valuable facts which are not generally known. The statistical report entitled "Free Negro Heads of Families in the United States in 1830," has been published. It presents an array of valuable facts eagerly expected by students informed thereof. It will meet the long-felt want of enabling the Negro to trace his past through these members of the race who almost a century ago had thus permanently

established themselves in their communities.

Equal interest has been aroused by the publications of the "Negro Mind as Reflected by Letters Written During the Crisis, 1830-1860." This is an annotated collection of the letters of all sorts giving evidence as to what the Negro was thinking during that period. These letters cover two important aspects of Negro history, the point of view of the antebellum Negro who favored colonization and that of the Negro who believed that the uplift of the race could be best worked out through anti-slavery agencies.

"The Negro in South Carolina During the Reconstruction" has also been published. The work has made a very favorable impression throughout the country as an original treatment of a much-mooted question. The public has been especially impressed with the treatment of the social and economic condition in contradistinction to the effort on the part of most writers to emphasize merely the political side. One investigator, reviewing this work, pays it the compliment of having well established the truth that the history of the reconstruction has not been written.

The monograph on "The Negro in the Reconstruction of Virginia" is now in preparation for publication. In contradistinction to the situation in South Carolina, we have here the study of the economic, social and political activities of the free men in a reconstruction state where the Negroes and their allies never had full control. For this reason the work is unusually important and will doubtless have an extensive circulation.

The association has been fortunate in having had the co-operation of Miss Irene A. Wright, an investigator in the Archives of the Indies, Seville, Spain. She has undertaken two commissions for the association. In the first case she has photocopied and verified a collection of documents throwing light on the early history of the slaves in Havana, Cuba, a question which is of unusual importance for the

reason that it has never been adequately illuminated. Miss Wright has also undertaken to collect some other documents with respect to the free Negroes under the Spanish in Louisiana. She has found facts as to the status of these people and the efforts by which they maintained themselves in a world in which they lived and played a role peculiar to themselves.

All sessions, except the luncheon, will be held at John Wesley A. M. E. Church, Fourteenth and Corcoran Streets, Northwest. The luncheon of the second day at the Y. W. C. A., Rhode Island Avenue and Ninth Street, N. W., will be tendered free to all members who will notify the management in time to make the necessary preparation.

All who expect to attend the celebration are requested to notify C. G. Woodson, 1538 Ninth Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. The management will be glad to arrange for adequate hotel accommodations at reasonable rates.

## COLORED P. O. MEN MEET

AT WASHINGTON, D. C.—1ST ASSISTANT P. M. GENERAL TELLS THEM TO CONTEND FOR RIGHTS—CHANCE MISSED TO ASK P. M. GEN. NEW TO ABOLISH COLOR SEGREGATION, HOWEVER.—22,000 COLORED IN P. O. DEPARTMENTS

Washington, D. C., July 16, 1925:—Post-Master General Harry S. New delivered the welcome address to more than a hundred delegates from all parts of the country, at the opening session of the eight biennial convention of the National Alliance of Postal Employees, which convened here in the Dunbar high school auditorium.

Mr. New was introduced by S. M. Jackson, chairman of the local committee who presided. A. I. Glenn of Atlanta, Georgia, national president of the organization, responded.

First Assistant Post-Master-General John H. Barrett, urged them to stand for their rights.

"There are 22,000 Colored postal employees on the total payroll of 350,000 under the Post Office Department," Mr. Bartlett said, "and there are 12,000,000 Colored people in the country. So you are fairly well up to the quota of representation in this department. You make a good job, and should want to keep and improve it. In the postal service you are going to be

treated pretty nearly on the level; people won't stand for anything else. You have the right to organize and to contend for fair and equitable treatment. You should study hard, be honest, industrious, maintain good behavior, and try to rise to higher positions and higher service. It is better that you do that than to be snooping around to see if anybody is working against you."

Among other things that Mr. Bartlett advocated and urged the convention to take up were: a merit system to counterbalance the present demerit for department employees; abolition of the law providing retirement for total disability after fifteen years of service. He declared that persons with one-half, or two-thirds, disability can do only so much work, and that this eventually drives them to total disability. "There is no sense to such a law; there should be some gradation and also an annuity classes."

## MARCUS GARVEY'S EXILE

Marcus Garvey has nobody to blame but himself for his last misfortune, that of being exiled from America when his prison term is ended. Spurning all sage counsel, seeking to support the arguments of the segregation enemies of his race even during his term in Atlanta Garvey has driven the last of influence from him. By these acts he has complicated an already complicated situation. Yet proofs are coming every day that Garvey has done the African race a lasting service in waking it to dreams of independence and equality. The South African Garvey Organ that has mailed at its masthead "Africa for the Africans" is galvanizing the natives of the African Union into a ferment that will some day serve well that sacred cause. The light is slowly breaking in the Dark Continent. Let no man be so mean and narrow as to deny Garvey—even tho' he has been properly convicted and imprisoned—of doing this epochal, eternal thing.

# National Race Congress

At a meeting yesterday the program committee of the National Race Congress, which convenes in its tenth annual session in this city March 3-6 inclusive, the order of procedure and the special themes to be discussed each day were agreed upon.

The annual sermon will be preached on the first evening by the Rev. Dr. C. S. Brown, of Winter, N. C., president of the Lott Carey Foreign Missions convention. The congress will be in adjournment during the inaugural ceremonies of President Coolidge, but will be called to order by its president, Rev. Dr. W. H. Jernagin, at 8 o'clock the night of the 1st.

Among the prominent leaders scheduled to address this session of the congress upon the question of "The Negro and Representation," are the following:

The Rev. Dr. J. Harvey Randolph Washington; Dr. Geo. E. Sannon, New Jersey; Dr. T. J. Goodall, Philadelphia; Dr. W. A. Byrd, Jersey City; Dr. B. J. F. Westbrook, Indianapolis, Ind.; Dr. J. F. Robinson, Cambridge, Mass.; Attorney Linwood G. Koger, Baltimore; A. L. Lewis, Jacksonville, Fla.; Attorney W. C. Martin, Washington; Dr. W. C. Brown, Brooklyn; Bishop R. A. Carter, Chicago; Dr. J. C. Jackson Hartford, Conn.; Hon. Perry W. Howard, special assistant attorney general of the United States; Dr. J. B. Pius Columbus, Ohio; Dr. A. C. Garner New York City; Dr. T. J. King, Richmond, Va.; Dr. J. E. Kirkland, Philadelphia; Dr. M. S. Caver, chaplain 25th Infantry, Arizona, and the Rev. Dr. W. P. Hayes, New York.

The special themes under which daily discussions are to be brought are: First day, "The Relation of Suffrage to Citizenship and Why the Right to Vote Must not be Abridged;" second day, "The Power of the Ballot and Why Its Use Should not be Restricted," and third day, "The Unconstitutionality of Disfranchisement and What Must Be Done to Estop It."

Music will be furnished by the choirs of the Mt. Carmel, Mt. Moriah and Florida Avenue Baptist Churches.

## NEW YORK CITY TELEGRAM NOVEMBER 20, 1925

### Negro Association Meets Last of Garvey's Debts

The law firm of Jacobson & Jacobs, counsel for the Universal Negro Improvement Association, Inc., wiped out all of the liabilities of the association by paying forty-eight of its members about \$60,000, for which judgments had been obtained. These liabilities had been incurred by Marcus Garvey, the negro leader, who is now serving a term in the Atlanta Penitentiary for a mail fraud.

Much of Garvey's popularity, it was said, was due to his generosity in giving jobs to all who he thought could be of service to him and charging the salaries to the association. These salaries ranged from \$1,500 a year to \$4,000. When the association failed to redeem the promises of payment made by Garvey, suits were brought and judgments were obtained.

The lawyers said that the association was educational and that it was again flourishing.

# NATION'S COLORED FUNERAL DIRECTORS MEETING HERE

Everything is in readiness for the meeting of the officials of the State and group states Funeral Directors Association which will be held in Indianapolis, Thursday and Friday of this week with the officers of the Independent National Funeral Directors and Embalmers Association.

The headquarters of the latter organization is located in Chicago.

According to Lucas B. Willis, president of the State Funeral Directors Association and chairman of the Executive Committee of the National Funeral Directors and Embalmers' Association, the two days confab will be held at the Y. M. C. A.

Shirley H. Winfrey, of the firm of Abel Bros, Harrison and Winfrey, is president of the Tri-state Funeral Directors and Embalmers Association.

When seen Monday, Mr. Winfrey expressed himself to the effect that not a stone is being left unturned in the matter of making preparations to give the incoming delegates the time of their sweet lives in the Hoosier Capitol.

The purpose of the meeting, according to Mr. Winfrey and Mr. Willis is to perfect plans for the coming to Indianapolis of the Independent National Funeral Directors and Embalmers Association Convention in August of 1926.

A large attendance of national officers is expected at the affair which will involve many interesting features pertaining to the advancement of the interest of the funeral directing and embalming profession.

The two Indiana officials, who have been working for sometime with a view of fetching the convention of the Independent National Funeral Directors Association to Indianapolis next year seem confident of eventual success in landing the 1926 confab for the Hoosier Capitol. Officers of the Independent National Funeral Directors Association are as follows:

President J. B. Cooper, Louisville,

First Vice-President, Norman B.

Sterrett, New York City.

Second Vice-President, Walter W. H. Casselle, Philadelphia, Pa.

Third Vice-President, Mrs. A. E. Dixon-Ford, Beaumont, Tex.

Fourth Vice-Pres., Mrs. Susie Wallace, Springfield, Ill.

Auditor, J. H. McDermon, Chicago, Ill.

Lecturer and Demonstrator, Edwin Joyner, Memphis, Tenn.

Executive Secretary, F. W. Henry, Chicago, Ill.

Financial Secretary, Mrs. E. B. Pinekey Thomas, Columbia, S. C.

Cor. Secy., J. W. Stallworth, Ensley, Ala.

Treasurer, St. Julian Renfro, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Sergeant-at arms, Omar F. McGee, Chicago, Ill.

Organizer—Publicity Agent, R. R. Reed, Chicago, Ill.

Legal Advisor, Atty. Henry E. Dunn, Indianapolis, Ind.

G. W. Green, Terre Haute, Ind., Prelate

Jas. E. Whittington, Jacksonville, Fla., Traffic Agent.

## Other Officials Representing Twenty-Eight States

### Executive Committee (21 Members)

A. W. Weatherford, Texarkana, Tex., Chairman.

Lucas Willis, Indianapolis, Vice-Chairman

Mrs. L. E. Granberry, Denver, Col., Secretary.

### Finance Committee (5 members)

Chas. Gates, St. Louis, Mo., Chairman

Mrs. Estelle B. P. Thomas, Columbia S. C., Secretary

### Program Committee (7 Members)

Chas. Crook, Chicago, Chairman.

Mrs. E. L. Burns, Springfield, Ohio, Secretary.

### Committee on Constitution & By-Laws

John T. Rhines, Washington, D. C., Chairman

Henry E. Dunn, Indianapolis, 2nd Vice-Chairman

David A. McGowan, Chicago, Secretary.

# SNUB "JIM CROW" AT LETTER CARRI- ERS' CONVENTION

(By The Associated Negro Press)

Detroit, Mich., Sept. 19.—Led by Archie Weaver, Chicago, and P. M. E. Hill, Yazoo City, Miss., the thirty colored delegates to the Twenty-Fifth National Convention of Letter Carriers, spiked a remarkable attempt at segregation, suggested by a colored member of the Detroit local, Alfonso R. Smith, and acquiesced in by the entertainment committee of the local committee. After more or less perfect fraternization on the boat ride and at the hotel and barbecue, Jim Crow rode in the shape of a mysterious ball for the colored delegates.

No one had suspected the promotion of a segregated dance until after the announcement had been made of the big dance for the white carriers, it was whispered about that there was to be another affair for the colored. Mr. Weaver and Mr. Hill immediately got busy and learned that, although the local committee had sanctioned the Jim Crow affair, they had only done so in compliance with the suggestion of Smith, the colored member of the Detroit local. It was learned that they had given him three hundred dollars with which to secure a hall, music and refreshments.

Smith did this, but on the night of the dance not a single colored letter carrier attended the affair. The colored delegates visiting the convention from outside this city held that Smith had deliberately misrepresented them in telling the whites a separate dance was desired. They declared that even in Dallas, Texas, there had been no such effort made as that.

Three thousand delegates attended the sessions, which were held from Monday to Saturday. There were seventeen bands, all made up of letter carriers. One of these, from Memphis, was colored, under the direction of John R. Love. It played all over the city during the week, having three as-

signments daily, in parks, at newspaper offices, and in public buildings. It also was engaged for the Michigan State Fair. Subsequent to the convention it visited Buffalo, Cleveland and Detroit.

The committee on the constitution and laws of the convention rejected an amendment which would have permitted a local to a bar a carrier because of his race.

The next convention will be held in El Paso, Texas. Before the colored delegates would vote for that city, they received a promise from its delegates that no discrimination would be tried in the southern city. The El Paso leader was a brilliant Texan, named Scott.

# What I've Learned About Conventions

By JESSE O. THOMAS

Beginning May 27th continuing through August 29th of the present year, the writer was almost in constant attendance upon sessions of various national organizations. They differ in type almost with the multiplication of their members. They covered the territorial stretch from Cincinnati and North Carolina on the East; Denver, Chicago on the West, and many cities in between, including Tulsa, Okla., the "Oil Capital of the World." Some of them were mixed conventions, being made up of different race elements; others were composed entirely of our race group. I am thinking now of our own organizations. A comparatively few of the actual or potential members of our various professional and business organizations attend the National Convention. There are many reasons why this is true. Some feel that they are too busy to spend the time. Others feel that they are too busy to spend the money. Still others feel that they will not be helped by attending the convention. All these conditions to some degree are psychic. They never-the-less militate against the participation and support on the part of these delinquent members. Many who go to the conventions take little or no part in the deliberations, but use the place of meeting as a social contact point to meet friends and old acquaintances. Thus will be found in the average community a considerable number of representatives of the various professions and business interests who do not benefit materially by the sessions of the national conventions. The national organization, however, suffers because of the non-participation and support of this vast majority of legitimate membership, legitimate because they belong to the respective profession or vocation.

Some plan must be devised whereby closer contact may be had with these erstwhile members. Let as well as through urban centers and congested communities seems inevitable if this organization is to function in the largest possible way. The Negro teacher and Negro business man have kindred problems to solve and obstacles to overcome. The most efficient person should be secured by each organization as its representative who can interpret the organization's purpose, policies, business interest, and at the same time afford a point of vitalized contact whereby the organization might get the support, moral and financial, which it ought to have.

These are some things we have learned from national conventions.

It is growing more difficult every day for Negroes to secure medical training in the northern institutions. The handicap of the young Negro physician to get his interne training at a class A hospital ought to be visualized by every member of the profession.

There should be a mobilization of the forces of the medical profession in an effort to keep the doors that are now open from closing, as well as to open other doors where by the young Negro physician may have a chance to secure the broadest possible training. A field man to take the message to every hamlet as well as through urban centers and congested communities seems inevitable if this organization is to function in the largest possible way. The Negro teacher and Negro business man have kindred problems to solve and obstacles to overcome. The most efficient person should be secured by each organization as its representative who can interpret the organization's purpose, policies, business interest, and at the same time afford a point of vitalized contact whereby the organization might get the support, moral and financial, which it ought to have.

These are some things we have learned from national conventions.

## Discuss Race Betterment

Washington, D. C., Aug. 12. (A. N. P.)—The Universal Negro Improvement Association and African Communities League opened its second convention at the New Bethel Church last Wednesday. Meetings will be held at intervals during the coming three weeks.

Among the problems under consideration are health, enlightenment on the Bible, improved child training, elevation of finance, business, commerce, curbs on lynching, teaching race pride and the general improvement of conditions and development of the race the world over.

## The Searchlight

NEW YORK CITY COMMERCIAL

JULY 13, 1925

Data on Subversive Movements Against the American Government, Political and Labor Radicals, Communists and the "Pinks."

Edited by FRED R. MARVIN

LEAGUE FOR INDUSTRIAL DEMOCRACY  
July 13, 1925.

FILE NO. 77  
Report No. 6

The League for Industrial Democracy (formerly the Intercollegiate Socialist Society), the one organization that directs the injection of Socialism into the schools and colleges, has made its report of activities for the past year. It is interesting in view of that fact, that while not admitting the purpose of the organization is to advance Socialism and that its field of operation is in the schools and colleges, this report, made by Harry W. Laidler, confirms all that has been said of the organization in the Searchlight. The following is the report in part:

"Of the utmost importance in the work of the League has been its college activities. Paul Blanchard, the League's remarkably able field secretary, began his college work late in September in San Diego, Calif., his home, where he spoke before 500 embryo teachers at the assembly at State Teachers' College. His college trip began Oct. 1 with an address at Occidental College, Los Angeles, and from that date until April 21 of this year, a period of nearly seven months, he spoke, with but few exceptions, several times each day before student assemblies, economics and sociology classes, Y. M. C. A., L. I. D. and other student groups, labor unions, women's clubs, church forums and similar organizations. Altogether, he addressed 40,000 students in 101 colleges, as compared with 35,000 students in 85 colleges during 1923-24, and in addition, many thousands of townspeople.

"Despite the official attitude of some of the colleges of the South toward evolution, the large majority of the colleges visited in that section, white and colored, gave Blanchard a royal reception. During the trip, it was not the Southern colleges, but those in Pennsylvania and Indiana, according to our secretary, that showed the smallest amount of interest in labor problems.

"Norman Thomas combined with his editorial and other work for the league, a good deal of college lecturing, making several trips to the New England, Middle Atlantic and the Middle Western colleges, speaking before many thousands of students. He also addressed an unusual number of worth-while city groups, including, among others, the Progressive party audience at Madison Square Garden.

"Mr. Laidler, while engaged chiefly in administration and research work for the league, lectured during the year at

Mt. Holyoke, Columbia, General Theological Seminary, Barnard, Wesleyan, Southern Methodist University, University of Oklahoma, Missouri School of Mines, Washington University, the Eden Theological Seminary, St. Louis, and at the student colony, Woodstock. Among the other groups addressed by him were the Mexican Federation of Labor, at Juarez, Mexico, and the Dallas Forum, Texas.

"The League for Industrial Democracy did not confine its college lecture work to its salaried officers. During late April and early May Frank Tannenbaum spoke on a college trip, largely scheduled by league officers, before students of eight or nine New England colleges on 'Mexico's Struggle for Freedom,' and on the 'Problems of Prison.' William Pickens, field secretary of the Association for the Advancement of Colored People, also addressed, as a result of league co-operation, many college groups on his trips around the country. The league also co-operated with Dr. Henry Newman, John Langdon-Davies and a number of other speakers in arranging meetings. Robert Morss Lovett while in Chicago assisted in some of the Midwest student conferences.

"During the year 1,200 students sent in their membership dues from colleges. There are at present student correspondents of the L. I. D. at nearly 100 colleges.

"Since June, 1924, the following pamphlets were issued by the league: 'The Profit Motive—Is It Indispensable,' by Professor Harry F. Ward, of the Union Theological Seminary; 'How America Lives,' by Harry W. Laidler; 'Roads to Freedom,' by Harry W. Laidler. The league also issued a reprint of Norman Thomas' 'Challenge of War.' His 'What Is Industrial Democracy?' will soon be published. A number of other pamphlets are in course of preparation, as is also a revised and enlarged edition of Stuart Chase's 'Challenge of Waste.'

"The editorial service on industrial and international subjects conducted by Norman Thomas, and sent twice a month to labor and farm papers, is increasing in popularity. A former labor editor maintained that this is one of the most valuable features of the league's work. The service this year contained a number of factual articles on industrial conditions, super-power, etc., by Dr. Laidler."

# Abraham Lincoln Emancipator, Also The First Garveyite

## Civil War President First Apostle Of The Back To Africa Movement

A new series of articles on what leading Americans think of the Garvey movement, written especially for the Afro-American by Thomas L. Dabney—"Back to Africa," or "Forward to American Citizenship." Those whose opinions are quoted include Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, A. Philip Randolph, W. S. Scarborough, Prof. A. H. Maloney, Dr. W. A. Plecker, and Ernest S. Cox, author, whose latest book is dedicated to Garvey.

### CHAPTER II

Perhaps the first leader among Negroes to advocate the return of Negroes to Africa was Bishop Henry McNeill Turner.

He believed that the race could not do its best under the government of the white race. Being a man of high ideals and deep faith in the possibilities of his race, he spoke and wrote constantly to Africa and there established and maintained a government of their own. On the other hand there have always been able Negro leaders who did not favor the wholesale colonization plan. In fact, the great bulk of Negroes have never supported the colonization idea.

### Frederick Douglass

Hon. Frederick Douglass throughout his brilliant career labored for the full emancipation of the race in America. It was his opinion that the Negro was due every right and privilege to which any other American was entitled. He believed that the Negro could gain these rights and privileges in America if he made himself worth of them and fought for them.

### Liberia

Only a small number of free Negroes went to Liberia. Even the freeing of the whole race by the end of the confederacy did not result in any large emigration of Negroes from the United States.

The former slaves not only remained in America after emancipation, but on the same plantations where they had been slaves. The whites who wished to get rid of them and the slave holders who were strongly opposed to their enfranchisement were the founders of the Ku Klux Klan.

They were determined that there would be the position of superior and inferior so far as the whites and blacks were concerned and that the former slaves should occupy the position of inferiors. It is the nation-wide old snub that causes us to ask the question, Should the Negro leave America?

### Ku Klux Klan

With the organizing of the first Ku Klux Klan southern whites recognized the fact that there was little or no hope of solving the race problem by colonizing the Negro. Having lost apparently in that scheme, they decided to deny the Negro every right and privilege to which he was entitled as a free American.

They planned to make the emancipated Negro as much a slave as he had ever been without literal ownership. Southern states enacted Vagrancy laws and passed what is known as the Black Codes.

The Negroes began their freedom as voters and office holders; it was not long before whites led by the Ku Klux Klan, had taken these privileges from them. Negroes left the State legislature halls and the Congress of the United States and to this day there have been fewer Negroes in the legislative bodies of the states and not one in Congress.

### Legislators

The men like B. K. Bruce of the Senate, Robert Elliott of the House of Representatives, J. R. Lynch and John Mercer Langston, also members of the House of Representatives, made good records as legislators, the white Ku Kluxers were determined that these men should not remain in their places of honor and that the race should be deprived of the opportunity of participating in the Government.

From the days of reconstruction until now, Negroes have been denied equal opportunities with whites in the law, in politics, in industry in religion and in education. Every means conceivable has been used to keep Negroes in an inferior place in the American body politic.

Wherever Negroes go, whatever they do, they are constantly reminded that this is a white man's country and that the Negroes must remain in their place.

The books in the schools, plays on the stage, pictures on the screen, novels, songs, advertisements on syrup or flour bags, stories in cheap papers and magazines like the Saturday Evening Post and speeches and articles by Negro haters—all represent Negroes as members of an inferior race which has never contributed anything to civilization because it is inherently incapacitated.

### Sixty Years

For sixty years Negroes have been denied equal opportunities with whites because of their alleged inferiority. For sixty years Negroes have had to support a government taxes and blood in which they have had practically no voice. For sixty years they have supported the school system with their children growing up in ignorance for lack of sufficient schools. For sixty years Negroes have been lynched while their money helped to pay

those entrusted with the responsibility of upholding the laws of the land.

During this wretched state of affairs Negroes have had no sympathetic government at home nor a government abroad to which they could appeal. They have had to appeal to private social organizations or individual whites who believed in freedom and opportunity for all.

### Burned At Stake

Mobbed and burned at the stake, cheated out of the just reward of their labor, denied equal rights in politics and society, Negroes have longed for the time when the government would change its policy and accord them their rights as citizens because of their war record. But after each war Negroes have been bitterly disappointed. America has not only lynched their bodies, but has killed their souls.

Negroes, like the children of Israel, have tried to be happy and sing new songs in a strange land. And yet, how could they do it? How could they sing the songs of the living in a lynching land? How could they sing "My Country, 'tis of Thee, Sweet land of Liberty" in a land of peonage. Their hearts have burned within them for they have drunk of the cup of sorrow all these years. Negroes have yearned for freedom only to have it denied them. And this was the state of our national life when our country summoned Negroes to the war in 1917.

## MRS. SPEEDY ATTENDS INTERNATIONAL MEET

Washington, D. C., Oct. 2.—For the first time in its history the interparliamentary union conference which opened its 23d session in this city Thursday morning is being attended by a bona fide representative of our race in the person of Mrs. Nettie George Speedy, special feature writer, and for 12 years a member of the editorial staff of The Chicago Defender. Mrs. Speedy left Chicago Monday evening and arrived here in time to arrange for her credentials.

The interparliamentary union is attended by more than two hundred delegates representing 31 different countries. These delegates were met in New York by Senator William McKimley of Illinois, who also arranged for them an interview with President Coolidge. Mayor Hylan also welcomed the delegates to New York.

This is the same conference to which admission was denied Shapurji Caklatvala, communist member of the British parliament, by Secretary Kellogg, because it was feared that he would bring communist propaganda into this country.

## NATIONAL RACE CONGRESS CLOSES EPOCH MAKING SESSIONS.

Rev. Dr. Jernagin Re-Elected to Head Organization; \$10,000 Budget Voted.

The sessions of the National Race Congress closed Friday evening after three days of the best work ever done by a similar meeting in its history. The general subject of the franchise

and its power was discussed from every angle of the nation as affecting the colored people, and the sound common sense as well as the hope imbued by the dominating Republican majority in Congress, gave rise to constructive measures.

Virginia was well represented. Rev. Dr. Graham of Norfolk spoke in behalf of inter-racial cooperation, and a reduction of rivalry, among the leaders. He told some stories with the much disliked word, N666, in them to which the audience objected. Dr. George Cannon of New Jersey made so clear and forceful an explanation of the ballot as a weapon of offense and defense in a republic, that every member determined to work for its wider appreciation.

The Congress closed with an address to the country, in which the subject of anti-lynch law and congressional reapportionment were vigorously pushed.

A working budget of \$10,000 was voted and a general re-election of all officers followed. Taken in its entirety the Congress was the best in the history of the organization.

Rev. Dr. W. H. Jernagin, pastor of the Mt. Carmel Baptist Church, and president of the Congress, was complimented by the members for his aggressive action and progress.

Negro, Courses on, in Schools, etc., -1924.  
See Also: Research being Made.